密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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MORE VIEWS ON THE BOXER INDEMNITY PROBLEM

SINCE the publication in the issue of the *Review* for June 21 of a number of statements from prominent Chinese in various walks of life regarding the uses to which the balance, G.$6,137,552.90 of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity should be devoted, a number of additional suggestions have been received. And in addition to the suggestions from individuals, considerable comment has appeared in the press. The *Far Eastern Times* of Peking on June 23 had the following:

> "The movement which is now under way in Hupeh to secure that the portion of the American Boxer Indemnity should be set apart for the construction of the Hankow-Szechwan Railway under American auspices is too significant not to have serious attention paid to it. It is indeed a question whether those Powers, particularly America and England, that are entirely surrendering the remainder of the Boxer Indemnity, should not call for the nearest approach to a referendum which can be obtained in this country to discover what is the wish of the Chinese people in the matter. The sums available during the next twenty-two years from the British and American surrenders are roughly one hundred million dollars. One hundred millions will build a couple of thousands of miles of new railways if used as capital: if earmarked for the service of railway-loans during the course of the payments they will build double or treble that amount. They will allow the Hankow-Szechwan, the Hankow-Canton and the Nanking-Hunan lines to become realities.
>
> Which will benefit the Chinese people more; the education of a few thousand young men or the construction of a few thousand miles of essential communications?

MR. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in Peking in an address at the graduation exercises of the Peking School of Commerce also emphasized the importance of railway construction as opposed to an over-development of higher education by stating in the course of his address, "China needs railroads today more than she does colleges!" Continuing along this line Mr. Arnold said,

> "How many of you graduates here in this School of Commerce in the capital of the Chinese Republic know that were you to proceed to Kansu Province and were you presented there with a bushel of wheat and wished to transport it to the Kin Han Railway 500 miles distant, using native methods of transportation, in a region where 20 cents silver is a good daily wage, that it would cost you more after it arrived there than would a bushel of wheat purchased for $2.00 silver at Seattle and shipped 6,000 miles across the Pacific and 600 miles up the Yangtze River to Hankow. In other words, the flour millers at Hankow could better afford to buy wheat in Seattle at silver $2.00 a bushel than to take it as a New Year's present from the farmers of Kansu 700 miles distant, even though the American wheat must journey a quarter way around the earth to reach Hankow and come from a country where labor is paid from twenty to forty fold more than it receives in China. In this connection it is interesting to note that the more wheat you may have to offer the pack animals and carts of West China, the higher the costs of transportation, whereas the more

wheat is offered a railway or a steamer, the lower the costs, within certain limitations.

How many students in the colleges of this great continental country, in their studies in mathematics and economics, concern themselves with the study of the comparative costs of transportation, by human beasts of burden, pack animals, wheelbarrows, carts, motor vehicles and railways? This is your country's greatest present day problem. China needs railways today more than she does colleges. With economic transportation, the people of China need no longer worry about securing funds for constructing and maintaining educational institutions. Are the students of China today aware of the fact that recurring famines in this country are a sad comment upon the mentality of the nation in its failure to apply the education of the nation to the fundamental problems of the country.

STILL another recommendation that the Indemnity should be used for road construction comes from the National Road Construction Association of China which has its headquarters in Shanghai. In a letter signed by Mr. Singno Joe, editor of the *Good Roads Monthly*, the official organ of the association, the following appears:

"China, with vast lands and big population, is still in a wretched condition, although she has her ample natural resources to live upon. In some regions famines and robberies are prevalent and hardships of livelihood form the miserable lot of the teeming millions. Often we wonder what has brought China into the present state of affairs. Every evil has its root. Of all the calamities the poorness of communication is in reality the greatest cause. It has fatally checked education and industry from being pushed or carried forward. It has stopped progress of civilzation. It has completely paralyzed China. So there would be no result obtained, if one would undertake any line of works in China without first actually bettering the ways of communication—or road construction. We might consider the reason why the Famine Relief Association has so often deviated from its object of relieving the starved and has been anxious to spend the larger part of money subscribed in building of roads in different provinces. To relieve only, would achieve nothing but foster a pauper spirit among the multitudes. Contrariwise, than road construction nothing would be more effective to succour the unemployed, extinguish outlawry and bring about universal education and industry.

"Of course. the Powers who would leniently forego the indemnity shares, would like to see the fund used properly and for real good to China. But lack of the best means of communication would greatly hinder the educational and industrial works and lead to disorder and chaos. It is of vital importance, therefore, that of the total indemnity funds remitted, a fair part should be set aside for construction of modern roads throughout this territory. It is a scheme, which will not only benefit the Chinese people but greatly promote foreign trade in China.

TO get back to the subject of education for which purpose apparently the balance of the American share of the Indemnity will have to be devoted if President Coolidge carries out the intentions of Congress in this regard, we have two interesting suggestions which heretofore have not received attention. One applies to the important subject of education of Chinese women, which vital matter apparently has been overlooked by most of the educators who have been considering methods for using the Boxer money. Miss Elizabeth Claiborne, for several years connected with the McTyre School of Shanghai, one of the leading institutions in China devoted to the higher education of Chinese women, in a letter to the *Review* emphasizes this phase of China's educational problem. Miss Claiborne calls attention first to the significant fact that of the original portion of the American share of the Indemnity amounting to G.$11,961,121.76 which was remitted in 1908 and which has been devoted to higher education, that more than 95 per cent of the money has been used for the higher education of *male students*. In spite of the fact that no nation can advance unless its women are educated, the Chinese government has used less than 5 per cent of the American Indemnity money for the education of Chinese young women. Miss Claiborne recommends that some of the final balance of the American share of the Indemnity should be used for the establishment of a "Tsing Hua College for Chinese Women in Shanghai," which would do the same work for Chinese women that Tsing Hua College in Peking has been doing for Chinese men. She does not favor the adoption of a co-educational plan at Tsing Hua.

THE other educational suggestion came from Mr. Jabin Hsu, editor of the *Shanghai Tribune* and a member of the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers' Committee, who recommends that a portion of the Fund should be used for the establishment of a school of journalism in China. In an address before the Shanghai Rotary Club on June 26 on the subject of the development of the Chinese Press, Mr. Hsu appealed for a portion of the Indemnity money to be set aside for the establishment in Shanghai of a school of journalism modeled on the well known school at the University of Missouri. Mr. Hsu explained that the modern Chinese press was a recent development, the first regular newspaper in China having been established in 1874 in Shanghai. Since the establishment of the Republic in 1911 there had been a phenomenal growth, there now being 1,134 publications in regular issue, of which number 550 are daily newspapers. The troubles of China's new journalism were explained by Mr. Hsu as being due to poor educational equipment on the part of the editors and lack of appreciation of the value of modern advertising on the part of Chinese merchants. A modern school of journalism, in Mr. Hsu's opinion, would help to eradicate these evils and would exert a profound impression upon the future growth of journalism in the Chinese Republic.

RETURN OF EARLIER INDEMNITY FUNDS TO CHINA

IN connection with the passage by the American Congress in May last of a Resolution providing for the remission of the remainder of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity, it will be remembered by most students of Far Eastern affairs that this is the second remission of funds constituting part of the Boxer Indemnity, and the third remission of funds having to do with the Boxer Rebellion itself. The Boxer Indemnity was guaranteed by the International Protocol of 1901, but with the fall of Tientsin on July 14th, 1900, a considerable number of the foreign troops followed the example set by the Boxers, the Imperial troops, and the Tientsin mob in looting that rich trade mart and treaty port. The foreign troops concentrated their efforts upon the collecting of silver ingots which were found in large quantitites, e. g. according to the Tokyo Press of August 3rd, 1900, Taels 1, 400,000 in silver was landed at a Japanese port from Tientsin on government account. All the powers were concerned in this looting—as one writer ably expressed it: "China had broken the law of nations and defied the world, and the Western world recognized none of its own laws in its treatment of the lawbreaker." At Peking as well as at Tientsin silver bullion was seized by all the powers. In July the American troops seized Taels 500,000 in the salt commissioner's Yamen in Tientsin. But alone of all gov-

ernments the United States returned what had been stolen: On January 24, 1902, the equivalent in American money—$376,300—was given back to China. Then six years and a few months later, in May 1908, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, came the remission of the first part of the Boxer Indemnity itself—the sum of gold dollars 11,961,121.76. Some of these facts are fairly widely known; it may be, however, a matter of some surprise to learn that the remission in 1908 of a considerable portion of the indemnity was not the first time that such action had been taken by the two houses of Congress as a means of showing the friendly feelings harbored by the American people for the people of both China and Japan. And it may be a matter of equal interest to know that the founding of what is now known as Tsinghwa College in the environs of Peking as an institution of higher learning with a considerable part of the funds released in 1908 is itself rather closely connected, in thought at least, with a much earlier remission of an indemnity fund.

DURING the troubled years of 1856-57 in which the *Arrow* War, one act of the drama known as the Second Anglo-Chinese War, occurred, American merchants at Canton suffered serious losses which arose chiefly from the attack by the British forces on the city of Canton. Following upon the signature by William B. Reed, the first American Minister Plenipotentiary to China, of the treaty of Tientsin in 1858, the question of indemnifying the merchants for their losses was taken up. The American claimants demanded Taels 600,000 a sum subsequently pared down to Taels 500,000. The feeling among American officials and members of Congress that the sum paid was too large and that the responsibility for the losses did not rest exclusively upon the Chinese found expression in the speech made by Minister Reed before the Philadelphia Board of Trade upon his return to the United States: . . . "you will recollect the bulk of our claims are of recent occurrence, for loss of property at the factories, when the Chinese were defending their own soil, and for which they are only responsible on the un-Christian principle of English and American public law, that the assailed party always pays the damages." The result of the feeling of official America finally was that the return of a balance of gold dollars 453,401 took place in April 1885, just after President Cleveland entered the White House. The indemnity when paid originally had realized the sum of gold dollars 735,288. The amount actually awarded for claims was gold dollars 489,695.78. The sum refunded a quarter of a century later included therefore both the original surplus and the accumulated interest. In 1883, two years before this act of Congress was passed a similar act of generosity had been shown Japan by the return of an indemnity, into the details of which we need not enter here; mention of this act is made here merely to show that the action of the American Congress in returning excess indemnity funds to China is not unique in American Far Eastern policy.

THE discussion as to the best means of using the balance which is now engrossing so much attention on the part of both Americans and Chinese is paralleled by the debates which followed the return of the indemnity in 1885. Nothing stimulates the imagination so greatly as the thought of spending a large sum of money and imagination ran riot in 1885 even as it seems to be doing in 1924. The idea of an American-Chinese college in China for the instruction of Chinese students in Western learning was broached by the distinguished S.Wells Williams when he was in Washington in 1860 immediately after it became known that there was a surplus to the indemnity. Not only did Mr. Williams advocate the educating of Chinese in Western learning but also the education of Americans for consular, diplomatic, customs, and business positions in China. This admirable scheme had the support of Anson Burlingame who later headed the "ecumenical embassy" to the Western Powers, a sincere friend of the Chinese and an ardent advocate of Chinese-American friendship. But Congress took no action to put it into effect, the building of Tsinghua almost half a century later put into effect only half of what was really a splendid scheme. It was also suggested that the excess money be used for the construction of American consulates and a legation in China but because the money really belonged to China this scheme naturally could not be acted upon."However," says Tyler Dennett, "the first money paid over for the purchase of the present legation in Peking was taken from this fund, though it was afterwards returned to the fund by order of the Secretary of State." As in the discussions recently held, so in those of 1885 it was suggested by some that the fund be held for the payment of claims against China which might arise in the future; but on the grounds that China should be made to feel responsibility in individual cases this scheme was turned down. And so the money was returned to China outright, and the Chinese envoy to Washington, Mr. Cheng Tsao-ju, writing to Secretary Bayard on April 25,1885, expressed his opinion that "this generous return . . . cannot fail to elicit feelings of kindness and admiration." Americans generally will feel that their government has done rightly in returning excess funds to China; they cannot help feeling, however, pity that China's leaders seem not to profit by past errors, but to go along in pretty much the same old rut whether they are "imperial" or "republican." But be this as it may, it is pleasing to realize that the American sense of justice, friendship, and desire for fair play comes to the top each time, and that, despite passing feelings of irritation, the relations between the masses of the Chinese people and the masses of America remain as they have always been cordially friendly.

NOT ALL THE "PIN-PRICKING" CRITICISM BY FOREIGNERS

ONE of the Peking newspapers recently referred to the so-called "Pin-Pricking" criticism of conditions in China which appears in the foreign press of the country. In order to show that the foreigners are not responsible for all of the adverse comment regarding militarism and corruption present in Chinese official life today, we cite the following paragraph from an editorial by Mr. Mo Hyien-li, editor-in-chief of the St. John's University *Echo* in the May issue of that magazine:

> One of the most urgent needs of China today is the formation of a sound public opinion among the populace which can bring pressure to bear on governmental officials to solve the country's multifarious problems. The reason why such a lamentable state of affairs exists in our native land at the present time is because the warlords and politicans can do whatever they please without paying any attention to the real needs of the people. Funds have been misappro-

priated. Huge sums have been used for the maintenance of superfluous troops. Corruption is the rule rather than the exception. This, no doubt, largely accounts for the plight of the treasury of the Central government which was so astoundingly revealed in the report of Dr. W. W. Yen's Commission for the readjustment of China's finances. While there are annual charges of one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars, the revenue amounts to seven millions only. This lack of revenue indicates that the politicians are exploiting the people for their own selfish ends. The misappropriation of public funds is one of the most evil practices in our government and the only effective means to eliminate it is the formation of a sound public opinion.

Plan for Free Education in Kiangsi Province

BY MOSES P. K. KO

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Hu Chia-fong, the educational commissioner of Kiangsi province I have been shown an educational plan which shows clearly the plan under contemptation here to popularize education for Kiangsi province. This plan consists of ten items.

(1) Free education: According to the latest investigation, in Nanchang alone there are about 20,800 children who should receive education. Except one-tenth who have already gone to school, the others, or some 17,000, are still without equal opportunities. Now the commissioner is trying to open forty free schools for poor children and in each school there will be two classes, each fifty in number, within this year. Later on, such schools should increase annually either in number or in quality and poor children may have opportunities to receive training for at least four years. As to the support question, we need $70,000 for this year. For the purpose of raising this sum the educational commissioner has handed in a petition to the civil governnor to impose a tax of ten to forty cents each month on different kinds of buildings. As this is only a small burden but much help to the children, it is really a good proposal. For other hsiens there is already an extra tax of 5% for developing free education of which good reports are often received. Mr. Hu says that he will urge each magistrate to give serious attention to the subject.

(2) Popular education: In the capital, Nanchang, each school or other public institution has a popular school where the illiterate citizens may study free. In urging such work the commissioner sends out special inspectors for inspection and giving directions. Besides he also orders other magistrates to open the same kind of schools. Now a special Free Education Bureau has been organized and Mr. Shiung Fee, a graduate from Japan, has been appointed as the director. For the present the "One Thousand Words" text books are distributed from the bureau and later on, special funds will be raised for prizes.

(3) School forestry: Each provincial school has been urged to plant as many trees as possibie.

(4) Buildings for the primary schools: In Nanchang the buildings for the use of primary schools are mostly leased. Not only is the sanitation bad but the annual rent is also great. Now Mr. Hu is trying to put such building fees in the budget of the 13th year and new buildings are planned for every year. It is hoped that within ten years all the primary schools may have new buildings.

(5) Examining committee: Owing to the fact that the students in various schools are unequal in their attainments, an examining committee composed of specialists is deemed necessary. This committee should be given full power to test the students of every school from time to time.

(6) New year and summer vacations: As to the summer vacation, 50 days are given for middle schools and 70 days for colleges.

(7) No primary school teachers are to be allowed to hold other positions concurrently.

(8) Chion Shio Su in every hsien should be re-organized and re-named as an educational bureau (Chiao Yu Chu 教育局). The head of such bureau or chu should have the necessary qualifications examined by a special committee.

(9) Funds for building up libraries and laboratories of the middle schools are being included in this year's budget.

Kiukiang, China, June 28, 1924.

What the Shanghai Mixed Court Is and What It Does

BY N. F. ALLMAN

(Formerly American Consul and Assessor in the International Mixed Court, Shanghai).

THE International Mixed Court, or as it is commonly called, the Mixed Court, like most things little understood is a much maligned institution. Those Chinese who are worried about "sovereign rights" claim that the Mixed Court is a "blot on the body politic." Perhaps, however, to the average and vast majority of the Chinese in Shanghai it is a matter of indifference whether the Court remains "mixed" or not. Foreigners generally, curse or praise the Court accordingly as they have lost or won suits in it. It is doubtful if one out of ten foreigners know where the Mixed Court is located, or that cases are decided therein according to Chinese law.

Yet this Court decides more than nine-tenths of all the litigation in Shanghai. In 1922 it decided 1400 civil cases, and including petty breaches of Municipal Council regulations, 93,000 criminal cases.

The Mixed Court is based upon the extra-territorial treaties, the first of which was signed in 1843-44. It appears to have been started in 1864 in the British Consular grounds, and got a more or less permanent establishment in 1869. In that year the British and American Consuls drew up a set of rules for the Mixed Court which were adopted by the Chinese Government. (Hertslet's China Treaties. Document No. 129).

In its earliest stages a British and an American assessor sat with the Chinese magistrates in criminal cases and in civil cases where a British subject or an American citizen was plaintiff. This was what gave rise to the name "Mixed Court." In civil cases where both parties were Chinese, a Chinese magistrate sat alone. Later on a German assessor was added. In theory the assessor sat to watch the proceedings, but by practice and usage the assessor came to form a substantial part of the Court. The foregoing status of the Court remained until the revolution in 1911. During the revolution Chinese authority broke down in and about Shanghai, and in order to preserve the peace and order of the Settlement, the Consular Body at Shanghai, as a matter of expediency, confirmed certain of the magistrates in their office, and authorized the Municipal Police to support the Court in enforcing its orders and sentences. Thereafter the assessors sat with the magistrates in all cases including those in which both parties were Chinese. At the present time there are two British, two American, one Italian, and one Japanese assessor for the regular court work. Other assessors sit only when one of their nationals is plaintiff.

After the Consular Body assumed responsibility for the administration of the Court, a large number of abuses were abolished. Some of the abuses were: non-enforcement of judgments; Lictors using the Court processes for purposes of bribery; non-enforcement of criminal sentences, etc.,

Jurisdiction

Personal. The International Mixed Court has jurisdiction over all Chinese who reside in the International Settlement at Shanghai. As a matter of practice and usage this court also hears cases against Chinese defendants who reside outside of the International Settlement, but near Shanghai,—in cases where a foreigner is plaintiff. No geographical limits have ever been set in respect to this latter jurisdiction but each case must be decided on its merits. The International Mixed Court gets service on such defendants through the assistance of the local courts.

The International Mixed Court has jurisdiction over aliens in the International Settlement whose governments have no treaties with China granting extra-territorial privileges. Russians formerly had such treaty provisions but following the withdrawal by the Chinese government of recognition of Russian Diplomatic and Consular Officers in 1920, Russian citizens residing in the International Settlement have come under the jurisdiction of this court. As a result of the European War, Germans and Austrians lost their extra-territorial rights in China and they likewise come under the jurisdiction of the above court.

Territorial. As already noted the territorial jurisdiction of the Court is confined to the International Settlement at Shanghai, with the exception of the usage where the plaintiff

is a foreigner (with extra-territorial rights) and the defendant is a Chinese who resides near Shanghai.

Subject Matter. The Court has no limitations on its jurisdiction of subject matter. In fact it has a broader jurisdiction than any other court in the world. Questions of personal and property rights of whatever nature are adjudicated without limit as to the amounts involved as are also, domestic relations and probate. In fact domestic relations are now taking up a great deal of the time of the Court. Likewise admiralty cases.

Criminal. In criminal cases the court has jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the International Settlement. These crimes range from throwing dirty water on the street to murder and armed robbery which are capital offenses. The following list is a general average of a morning hearing: assault, abduction, murder, arson, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, picking pockets, smoking opium, playing mah chang armed robbery, and committing a nuisance in the street. When a sentence of death is passed the condemned person is handed over to the Chinese authorities at the Arsenal for execution but the prisoner is given a second trial at the Arsenal before being executed.

Justice is meted out speedily to criminals. All persons arrested during the day are brought up for trial the next morning. Most of the cases are disposed of at this first hearing but if there are many witnesses or the case, for other reasons will take some time for hearing, it is set down for a special hearing. However in no case will the hearing be postponed for more than a few weeks. It is not to be inferred however that the cases are rushed through without giving the accused a chance to be heard fully. He can present as many witnesses as he desires and will be heard in person or through counsel.

It has been said that since the case of *in re* Adam in the Garden of Eden that the judicial affairs of the world have become much complicated. A visitor to the Mixed Court might well believe this. This court is sometimes called upon to decide social and religious matters. Not long since a petition was filed to restrain a boy from worshipping at the altar of his family. He had been adopted into another family and the adopting family wanted his exclusive services in ancestor worship. On one occasion the court was called upon to decide between two nuns as to which one was entitled to be the superior. In another case the wife sued her husband for divorce. The husband was Persian and Mohammedan. The wife was gypsy but belonged to the Greek Church. They were married (common law marriage) in China but in the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone. One party contended that the case ought to be decided by civil law and the other contended that the canonical law should govern. In either case there was still conflict. The husband was Mohammedan, the wife Greek Orthodox. The question was also raised as to whether Persian law, Chinese Law, gypsy custom, or Russian law should govern. It was contended on one side that Chinese law ought to govern since the marriage was in China but the other side said no that the Russian law ought to govern since the marriage took place in the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone. In the latter case the further question arose as to whether the Imperial or Red law should apply. The parties *were* themselves out arguing this case and fortunately the Court did not *have* to decide it. These and similar cases however are what makes an assessor's job interesting.

Occasionaly matters come before the mixed court that might well be presented to the Hague tribunal. A few weeks ago in deciding whether the court had jurisdiction over a Chilean it was necessary for it to decide whether the Consular convention between China and Chile granted the latter country extra-territorial privileges. The Versailles treaty has been interpreted a number of times in the Mixed Court. In one case the court had to determine the effect in China of the transfer of trademark rights by the American Alien Enemy Property Custodian in the Philippines from a German who subsequently became a Belgian, to an American. The assessors and magistrates take their seats on the bench philosophically and decide the cases swiftly as they come up, the trivial and comic mixed up with or following the serious and tragic.

The greatest weakness of the Court is the lack of an Appeal Court. Prior to 1911 appeals in foreign civil cases were made to the Consul interested and the Taotai. After 1911 Commissioners of Foreign Affairs were established, but the Chinese government refused to have them sit as appeal magistrates. The lack of an appeal court is somewhat compensated for by the fact that the magistrate with perhaps one view, and the assessor with perhaps another view must consult together and agree on the judgment. Also a new trial will generally be granted if good reasons therefor are shown.

The Mixed Court has been investigated frequently by Chinese investigators, who generally end up their investigation by publishing erroneous and libellous matter about the Court. One of the investigators, who, by the way, was mixed up in an opium scandal, very carefully investigated the Court and then published in the newspapers a report that was exactly the opposite of the truth. The Mixed Court certainly is not perfect, but it has some good points which most of the Chinese investigators have failed to see.

The "sovereign rights" patriots have carried on a vigorous agitation for the rendition of the Mixed Court. It is presumed that this rendition would mean that the Chinese civil cases, or those cases in which both parties are Chinese would be tried by a Chinese magistrate sitting alone. This is a perfectly natural aspiration though it is not very evident that the bulk of the Chinese in the International Settlement are greatly concerned about the matter. These agitators ought to propose a constructive scheme of rendition if the present system is to be changed. Why not have a modern municipal court in Shanghai with an appellate municipal court and a direct appeal therefrom to the Chinese Supreme Court at Peking. If the Chinese civil cases are handed over to some form of purely Chinese court, it is presumed that appeals would first lie to the Provincial High Court at Soochow. In practice the Chinese merchants in Shanghai may not find such a scheme convenient, the agitators to the contrary not withstanding.

Shanghai, June 26, 1924.

British World Fliers Reach Shanghai

Squadron Leader MacLaren, commander of the British fliers who started out from England on March 26 but have been delayed by a series of unfortunate mishaps, arrived safely in Shanghai on the afternoon of July 3. Since leaving Rangoon on June 28, the British plane has made good time, flying from Bangkok to Haiphong on the 29th, Haiphong to Hongkong on the 30th, from Hongkong to Foochow on July 2 and to Shanghai the following day. They have flown over 10,000 miles, but still have the difficult North Pacific flight ahead.

When the three American Army planes alighted in Calcutta on June 26, they had practically completed half of their flight around the globe. The distance traveled was approximately 11,000 miles of the 25,000 mile route laid out for them. From Calcutta to Hull, England, their itinerary calls for 16 jumps, which, if there are no mishaps, the fliers intend to make in as many days, with a couple of extra days at both Paris and London. On paper, one might conservatively figure that the fliers would reach Hull by the end of July, a distance of 6,300 miles from Calcutta. However, the fliers hoped on leaving Shanghai on June 7 to make the 9 jumps to Calcutta at the rate of once a day reaching there on June 15, but Lieutenant Smith's mishap at Hue interfered, so that 20 days instead of 9 were consumed in the flight of about 2,300 miles. In Hull, the pontoons taken from the machines in Calcutta, will again be fitted for the trans-Atlantic journey, which is about 4,500 miles to Washington in 11 hops via Iceland, Greenland and Labrador. From Washington the planes will have 3,000 miles to go to complete the circuit of the globe, the last lap being divided into 6 sections.

Roy Chapman Andrews Returns for the "Missing Link."

Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer for the American Museum of Natural History, returned to China this week and received an enthusiastic welcome by the Shanghai Rotary Club before proceeding on his trip to Peking to prepare for another expedition into Mongolia. In an address before the members of the Rotary Club and their guests, Mr. Andrews explained that the chief purpose of the present expedition is to find evidences of prehistoric man in Mongolia which he styles the "Garden of Eden," based upon his previous expeditions in search of fossils of early mammals.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Andrews exhibited one of the "million-year-old" eggs of the dinosaur which he discovered on his previous expedition and which have received so much attention in the press of the world. The dinosaur eggs, according to Mr. Andrews have done more to advertise and popularize the expedition than any other element. "Every morning, I feel like getting down on my knees and kow-towing to these ancient eggs," he said. "Previous to this discovery most persons thought the word 'dinosaur' referred to some mysterious Asiatic disease. Now everybody knows all about the life and habits of this ancient reptile."

In the course of his lecture Mr. Andrews expressed his appreciation of the great service which Chinese scientific societies as well as the Chinese government had rendered toward the success of his work, and explained that the American Museum had decided to present to China one complete specimen of each of the fossils discovered. He expressed the hope that a museum of natural history might be established in Peking for the purpose of housing and preserving the specimens.

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A German View on Changing China

BY PROFESSOR EMIL LEDERER

Prof. Lederer, the author of this article, is professor of social science in the University of Heidelberg but is now connected with the University of Tokyo. The article appeared originally in the Frankfurter Zeitung but is reproduced here from a translation appearing in the Living Age, Boston.

CHINA is distinguished from Japan by being a country of walled towns, of ant-hill cities of crowded little houses and tiny shops opening upon the street, of cities where people work, play, study, and with rare exceptions eat regularly and well. A normal Chinaman's life centers in his family—it is a private life. The family is a community in itself. While there are city governments, provincial governments, and a national administration, these are relatively loose and alien superstructures in his scheme of life. The typical Chinaman is neither a Nationalist nor a militarist.

These people have a keen instinct for autonomy that expresses itself in economic life through a complex and ancient guild-system. These guilds, however, have never assumed political functions. They have never tried to exercise governmental authority as the mediæval guilds did in Europe, and as kartels and trusts—which are twentieth-century producers' guilds—try to do in the modern State. These Chinese societies, in a word, express in a broader sphere the family ideal. They do not transcend private functions.

The Chinaman, therefore, is fundamentally a private citizen and fundamentally a pacifist. He never idealizes a robber brigand into a knight. Up to the present, American and European sports—the modern kindergarten of the military spirit—have not captivated these people the way they have the Japanese.

Public affairs therefore do not interest the Chinese masses. This vast social organism pursues confident and undisturbed its immemorial, self-centred existence. Its people know they will assimilate the foreign influences now bearing upon them as completely and silently as they assimilated the Manchus. To be sure, the whole land is in a ferment. Western thought is thrilling its farthest confines. A political revolution is in process of accomplishment. These changes have even invaded the family circle where, for instance, the status of woman is being profoundly modified. But all this does not materially affect the State. Though China may seem to be in a condition of flux, or drifting into banditry and anarchy, its confusion and weakness are largely on the surface. The heart of the nation beats as vigorously as ever in its impenetrable seclusion.

Although we Europeans catch only occasional and partial glimpses of that deeper world, they prove that the Chinese are a nation, that this people forms a vital, living cultural community. Foreign rule would make no impression on them, because they do not reverence or venerate the State. Moreover, the brutalities of foreign governments and the example of Japan have put the people upon their guard. The young generation, the intellectuals who were educated in Japan and America, the men in charge of large industrial enterprises, cultivated middle classes, are beginning to guide this giant commonalty. Theirs will be a national leadership, for the Western cultural invasion is stirring the masses deeply, and they are no longer apathetic toward either economic exploitation or territorial aggression; as, for example, the anti-Japanese boycott showed. The growth of modern industry—and statistics show that this industry is preponderantly in Chinese hands—is building up powerful economic interests insistent upon political independence. So the present indifference of the Chinaman toward the State may not last forever. That State is never likely to become imperialist, but its leaders are even now thinking betimes of a protected national market

In spite of these new life-currents and organic tendencies which are re-forming the Chinese nation around new nerve-centers, China is still the most opaque area in Asia for the social scientist of the West. He is met at the gateway of his investigation by such preliminary queries as: Will the North or the South attain political ascendancy? Will the military or the civilian authorities control the government? Will China lean upon the United States, or Japan, or Russia in her foreign policies? Yet none of these questions is as yet ripe for an answer. China is still to the outsider the sick man of the Far East, but vigorous convalescence is already apparent. The professional diplomat whose mind runs automatically in a political rut may imagine China is weaker to-day than she was ten years ago, but if we study the latent but already obvious forces at work beneath the surface we are likely to reach the opposite conclusion.

A decade or more of revolution has left the Central Government a hollow shell. In the old days provincial governors were strangers in their jurisdictions and depended upon the support of Peking; to-day they are military commanders and local potentates ready and able to defy the central authorities. But these commanders can keep together an army only so long as they pay it. The moment they fail to do so, their troops spontaneously disband and take to banditry.

Yet the resulting lawlessness and confusion is not so intolerable as a stranger might assume. Outrages do not occur in such close succession, nor do they affect such large areas, as newspaper accounts might lead one to believe. The masses for the most part continue to live and labor in peace. The peasant and the artisan of the interior or of the treaty ports give little thought to whether the President has been legally elected, to whether he is a civilian or a soldier, a Northerner or a Southerner, to whether he can pay his soldiers and officials, or to what diplomats may think of him and his government. Beneath the fog of political confusion, men are toiling, producing, consuming, importing, and exporting, except so far as some patriotic boycott stops foreign trade. Business and politics ordinarily go their separate ways.

The currency shows how loose their connection is. China was the first country in the world to have a purely token money. When Europe still used metal, China already had inflation—although her notes were printed upon silk. The principle of a metallic reserve was also understood; and as early as 1378 A.D. a Chinese economist, Ik Chu-kee, published a work in which he discussed with great insight and logic the use of paper currency for the purpose of stabilizing prices.

Chu-kee's *Art of Making Money* did not bear fruit in actual practice, partly because China has never been an imperialistic country. Her economic strength has never been systematically sapped by universal military service and foreign wars, and by the fiscal legerdemain needed to finance them. She had recourse to such expedients only temporarily, during the Mongol Dynasty.

Happy country! To-day, when Europe is bogged in a morass of paper money, the Chinese government lacks the authority to make its notes pass current. As a result, every kind of money is in circulation. There are coins of the central mint at Tientsin and of other government mints, including those set up by individual tuchuns. Consequently the country has not a depreciated currency, although it has an utterly disorganized one. The relation of the various kinds of money to each other is constantly changing, often quite irrationally, and whoever transacts business must be ever on the alert if he is to avoid serious losses from this cause.

Yet the situation might be worse. China's political weakness is a positive benefit so far as it protects the people from an inflation crisis. Her chaotic currency is not a symptom of hopeless economic or social disorganization. Neither is the chaos of government finance to be judged by the pessimistic canons we apply to similar situations in Europe. Europe's financial crises—for instance, in France before her Great Revolution; in England during and following the Napoleonic Wars; and in practically all the recently belligerent countries to-day—have been due to an intolerable burden of taxation. Public expenditures are immeasurably beyond the economic power of the people to bear them. This causes class dissension, each stratum of the population trying to shove the burden upon another. Consequently, private economics in Europe are inseparably associated with public economics. In China, on the other hand, the public debt is comparatively small, and it is not a political issue because the Chinese pay practically no taxes. Indeed, that is precisely what makes China's national debt a puzzling problem. This debt now amounts to about five American dollars per capita. Great Britain's debt is three hundred and thirty times as large. National, provincial, and local taxes aggregate theoretically a little more than sixty cents in American currency per capita, but this is only nominal, because these taxes are paid neither promptly nor in full.

So the Chinese live out of touch, so to speak, with their government and it serves the people as little as the people serve it. The Central Administration runs on chiefly through foreign loans. These loans are less burdensome than they would be otherwise, because European currency has depreciated, silver has risen, and China's resources are constantly growing. China is not a colony, but an independent commonwealth. This is not always recognized, and the Great Powers have often treated the country as if it were a Turkey or a Hottentot community. But since the Chinese revolution, the defeat of Germany, and Soviet Russia's successful resistance to the combined attack of the Allies, China's respect for the Western

Canton Boy of 25 Does Business Alongside Tiffany and Altman

Vantine's, the largest and finest store in the United States to deal exclusively in Oriental merchandise, with particular emphasis upon the products of China and Japan, is located on Thirty-Ninth Street, a few steps west of Fifth Avenue, New York City, in the very heart of the metropolitan shopping district. The president of this concern is a young man who has recently celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday, Jack Ho, a native of Canton, China, where he received his early education and became familiar with the traditions of his home land, which he loves and reveres notwithstanding his loyalty to the United States.

Jack Ho's father, Ho Chu, resided in this country more than forty years, coming to America when he was thirteen years of age. He worked as an office boy in a Chinese grocery store and learned the business. Later he organized and successfully conducted Soy Kee & Company in Mott Street, one of the oldest and most important houses of its kind in the domain of Uncle Sam. A few years ago Ho Chu retired from commercial activity in this city and returned to China where he put into practice the American chain store idea and now owns and manages 14 retail establishments tha have won popularity and liberal patronage.

Jack Ho, the subject of this sketch, came to the United States in 1913, attended the New York University, and was graduated.

Though he was urged to return to Canton, he elected to remain in the Empire state and live under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. After casting about for some suitable vocation, an opportunity came to him to gain control of Vantine's, and he grasped it. Vantine's is a retail enterprise that has for years specialized in Oriental goods. It has built up a wide reputation for the quality and exclusive character of its wares, the policy from the beginning being to offer for sale none but imported objects of art, dinner sets, rugs, needlework and other worthy creations from China and Japan with a sprinkling of desirable things from India and Java, the purpose being to maintain the rank of Oriental supremacy, that was involved in the original inspiration.

Jack Ho

Under the supervision of Mr. Ho, Vantine's now occupies one of the very best locations in all New York, a new building with every modern convenience, in the neighborhood of such famous shops as Tiffany's, Altman's, Franklin Simon & Company's, McCreery's, Lord & Taylor's and Arnold Constable & Company.

Powers has diminished, and their demands no longer do more than arouse patriotic resentment. China was an 'Associated Power' in the war against Germany and her allies. It is no longer possible to treat her as a protectorate. Indeed she could, were she so disposed, shake off her whole foreign debt by a single determined effort. I do not predict that immediately, but the younger generation, which resents outside intervention keenly, may accomplish this emancipation.

Should China wipe out her debt abroad, foreign control of her customs would terminate, and foreign courts would be compelled to relinquish their present limited jurisdiction within her territories. What could Europe or America do under such circumstances? With India insurgent, with Japan jealously watching for a chance to drive Westerners out of Asia, with Russia looming behind China as her 'natural ally,' is it practicable to maintain the present ascendancy of Europe and America there by the old instrumentalities of dollar diplomacy, warships, and soldiers? That exceeds their power. China needs only to will independence in order to possess it.

From what sources does China draw her potential strength? Unquestionably from the fact that her language, her writing, her ways of thinking, her ethical and social standards are peculiarly her own, and unlike those of any other nation. These distinctive characteristics profit the Western invader only so long as his methods, his science, his products, are recognized to be superior, or at least are tolerated with a certain indulgence. A China confident of herself has a thousand ways of resisting foreign influence. She differs in this respect from a South American republic, whose capitalistic structure renders it comparatively defenseless against a stronger capitalist aggressor.

Will China attain such self-consciousness? Will she ever enter the path that Japan has followed, and that India is beginning to tread?

Japan and China have always been fundamentally different countries. Japan has possessed throughout her history a highly nationalist discipline and a well-ordered bureaucracy. Possibly it would not be overstraining the point to say that Japan has a longer continuous administrative history than any existing European government. Changing dynasties have never broken that continuity. The country has never lived under foreign sway. Her complete isolation during the Shogunate was typical of her national character, of her determination to be self-sufficient and independent. China, on the other hand, has always shown a certain political passivity, and has been independent only when she had no powerful neighbors to rule her. Is she therefore capable of resolutely asserting her political autonomy? Is the teaching of Confucius, which more than any other influence is responsible for this national passivity, no longer dominant among her people?

China is drawing new strength from the modern capitalist system she has adopted from abroad. Her people, it is true, have never developed a capitalist spirit of their own, but they unquestionably assimilate that spirit with great ease. They have always been good business men. They were, and remain to-day, preponderantly a farming people. Their habits of thought are different from those of a Western merchant, especially in the large part that custom and tradition play in their trading practices. When European firms and European business methods invaded China, the native merchant was forced to choose between adopting the new business methods or becoming subordinate to the stranger. European tradesmen began by treating China like a colony, but they speedily learned that this was impossible. Language difficulties, uncertain and risky transportation, currency fluctuations, sharp variations in prices and demand made trustworthy Chinese employees indispensable. The result was the comprador system; and to-day no foreign business house of any importance can do without this native business agent. Consequently Western commercial penetration in China has not sunk beneath this cuticle of Chinese middlemen—of compradors and shroffs.

What does that signify? That the European has never got a real foothold in China. When he tried to treat that country like a colony he reckoned without his host. There has been no Europeanization of China in a business sense. To be sure, capitalism is creeping in around the borders, but it is a capitalism of the Chinese and for the Chinese. Their preponderance here is growing steadily, partly because foreigners regard China as a place to make a fortune as quickly as possible and then get out. Therefore foreign capital is constantly being withdrawn from local enterprises, while the Chinaman reinvests all that he makes in his own country.

Another condition unfavorable for the stranger is that capitalist expansion in China must be toward the interior. That interior offers the great future market for European and American wares; it is the source of the raw materials and manufactures that China exports. This inland empire is commercially accessible for Europeans only through Chinese middlemen.

China's economic independence is fortified still further by the fact that she is one of the greatest producers of raw materials in the world. She aleady ranks third in cotton—next to the United States and India; she is one of the greatest exporters of raw and manufactured silk; and of

(*Continued on page 152*)

The Volunteer Corps Movement in Ningpo

BY HO CHIEH-SHIANG

SINCE the Revolution of 1911 and the establishment of the Republic, China has been torn by frequent internal warfare and political strife and innocent people have been the chief victims. Their lives have been endangered, their liberty disregarded and infringed upon and their properties left without protecton. The unconstitutional militarists in their struggles for supremacy and control of the government have disregarded the interests of the Chinese people in order to advance their personal interests and gratify selfish ends. On account of the inefficiency of the government and excessive economic pressure thousands have been driven to the extreme means of obtaining a livelihood such as is indicated in the record of banditry. In the midst of this inefficieney or lack of government, the people have begun to realize that they can not depend upon the govenment for protection of their lives and properties, and as a result have been forced to look to themselves for protection.

This realization that they must depend upon themselves for protection against the encroachment of the militarists and disorder resulting from militarism prompted the Cantonese merchants to get together and form a sort of league for mutual protection. This finally grew into the Canton Volunteer Corps which has already received considerable attention in the press.

A similar movement has now been started in the city of Ningpo, the commercial part of Chekiang province a few miles south of Shanghai on the southern coast of Hangchow Bay. The Merchants' Volunteer Corps of Ningpo is only at its inception, but an account of the start which has been made is of general interest. The movement thus far is confined to those merchants and trading firms of the North Bank or settlement—a suburb of the city of Ningpo. In order to understand why the merchants of that particular section are now taking an interest in the organization of a volunteer corps, a few words concerning its significance is timely. As its name indicates, the suburb is situated on the northern bank of the Ningpo River, on the southern side of which, stands the old city of Ningpo. It is the richest, most prosperous, busy and congested district of the place. An enormous volume of business is carried on in this port, since it is only through this section that merchandise imported from other ports of the country is unloaded and from it native products are delivered and conveyed to other places. Here are located the wharves and piers where steamers and various kinds of native craft dock. So far as its population and commerce are concerned, it stands second perhaps only to the Bund, Shanghai, in this part of China. Most of the leading commercial firms, corporations, banks and various business concerns are located there and also the foreign community composed of business and professional men and missionaries. The merchants are generally more enterprising, active, and intelligent than those within the old walled city. These circumstances make this port important and necessitate effective protection.

As stated in the foregoing the occasion of the movement is due to the conditions now prevailing in the city, inefficiency of the police administration, and frequent occurrences of robbery in the vicinity.

The people who are initiating the movement are generally confined to the "north bank" merchants, and the most prominent organizers and active members of the volunteer corps at present are Mr. Wang Ta Fa (王大發), Ningpo agent of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. and a prominent officer of the General Chamber of Commerce of Ningpo, Mr. Yu Un Chun (余潤泉), cashier of the Ningpo Branch of the Bank of Communications, and Mr. Cheng Nan Ching (陳南琴), cashier of the Ningpo branch of the Bank of China, and several other leading business men of that section.

Their purpose in organizing such a corps is to effect a better protection of lives and properties than is provided by the local government. It is largely the result of their realization of the need of mitigating the occurrences of robbery and theft, minimizing the disturbances and better protecting themselves and the feeling that they can do this better than the local government. The actual amount of money raised for the financing of the corps is approximately $3,000 dollars. The money was subscribed entirely by the "north bank" trading firms, stores and shipping houses in proportion to the capital of each concern. That is, the larger companies have been taxed more, while the smaller shops are asked to contribute a lesser amount. But not a single cent has come from the provincial or local governments.

The corps is purely a commercial organization of the merchants, by the merchants and for the protection and welfare of the merchants on the north bank. Thus far it has not been sanctioned by the provincial government nor has it sought such a sanction from the latter. It is entirely independent of the authorities in Hangchow financially and otherwise and therefore is subject to the control of no persons other than the merchants themselves of that section. Arms and ammunition were recently purchased in Shanghai and imported to Ningpo by steamer. The principal arms consist of several hundreds of guns. Although the movement has made rapid progress in Ningpo during the last few weeks, the internal organization is not yet perfected. It is reported that the merchants are inclined to model their organization upon that of the Shanghai foreign settlements.

The method employed in recruiting these members is of interest. Each firm (generally the large ones) is asked to contribute one member. This member joins the corps and must stand guard once every two or three months. Thus a regular force is provided for a general patrol and inspection of the North Bank for the whole night. At present each member of the corps is provided only with a gun. the uniforms not yet being ready.

(*Continued from page 151*)

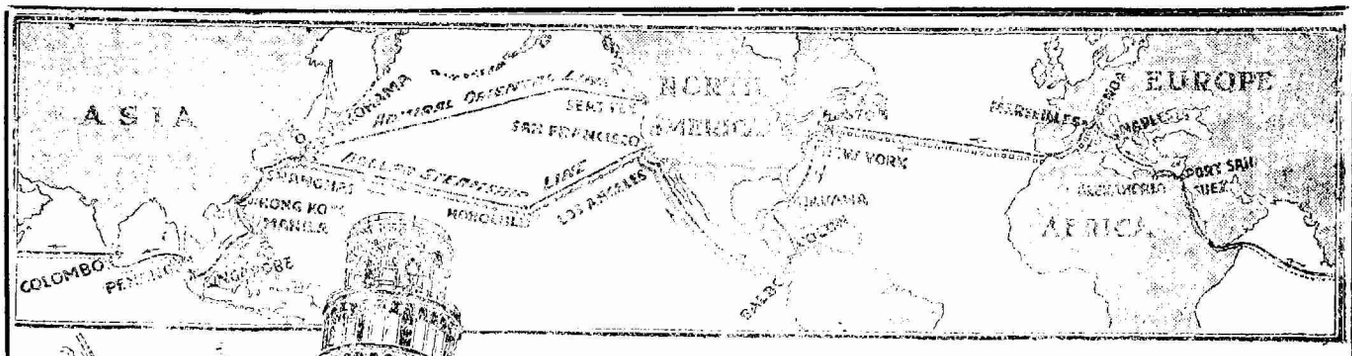
late years she has become an important supplier of beans and bean cake. While her coal, iron, and steel industries are still in their infancy, they promise much for the future. Manufacturing for the domestic market is mostly in Chinese hands. To be sure, American, Japanese, and English capital has been invested in Chinese factories,—in iron and steel works, shipbuilding, breweries, brick and cement plants, and certain minor industries,—but even in this field there is far more Chinese than imported capital. Local investments bulk still larger, both absolutely and relatively, in cotton-spinning, flour-milling, electrical works, oil mills, rice-polishing, and silk-manufacturing.

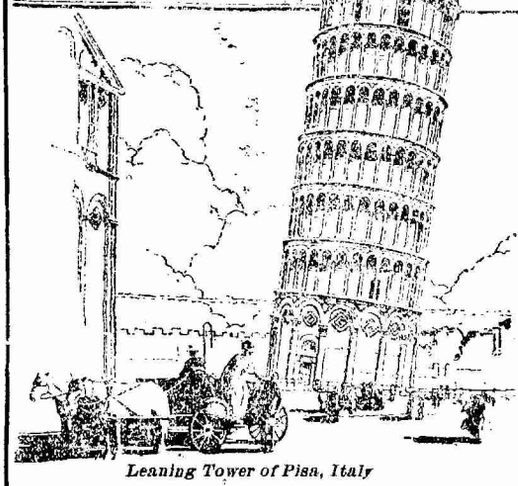
Chinese industry, it is safe to prophesy, will become the backbone of Chinese nationalism. I do not mean that this will start an imperialist movement, for the Chinese people lack every qualification for that. But Chinese industry will be able to guarantee the nation economic self-direction, to control the Chinese market, to prevent alien capitalist control from developing into alien political control. China differs from Russia or the United States in being a land of ancient culture, with large but unmeasured capital reserves for investment.

Thus China presents the unique picture of a politically powerless social organism that, on account of its size, its distinctive character, its rapid industrial development, is speedily growing stronger and more self-sufficient. Japan protected herself against Western aggression by consciously adopting European methods, by modeling her bureaucracy, her schools, her army, her fleet, upon those of the Western Powers. China has not up to the present pursued that course, and presumably will not do so. But she will soon become strong enough, by her industry and her economic development, to emancipate herself from her existing obligations to the outside world.

With the growth of China's industry, the idea of nationality and the necessity of a strong government will rapidly take hold of the people. Modern methods of production cannot dispense with efficient government. We may regard it characteristic of China that the nationalization of the railways and of some other productive enterprises promises to lead to the true nationalization of the government, instead of the reverse as in Eurpoe. Altogether, one cannot escape the conviction that economic forces are irresistibly changing China into a modern State.

Apparently the United States, which is the strongest Power on the Pacific, has been the first to appraise this situation truly. Relations between the two countries were for many years merely perfunctory. Not until recently, since America's domestic market has ceased to absorb the products of her growing industries, has she taken a real interest in China. To-day there is a lively trade between them. It is characteristic of America, however, that she depends as largely upon indirect as direct agencies to win markets. She invested as much money in missions and schools in China as in business enterprises, and unquestionably the former, especially the higher institutions of learning, quietly but effectively cultivate a demand for American goods. The method of the United States might be described as 'Americanizing through the Chinese'—a very effective way of winning new markets where no ulterior political designs are cherished.





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President Garfield	August 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 25
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President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
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Who's Who in China

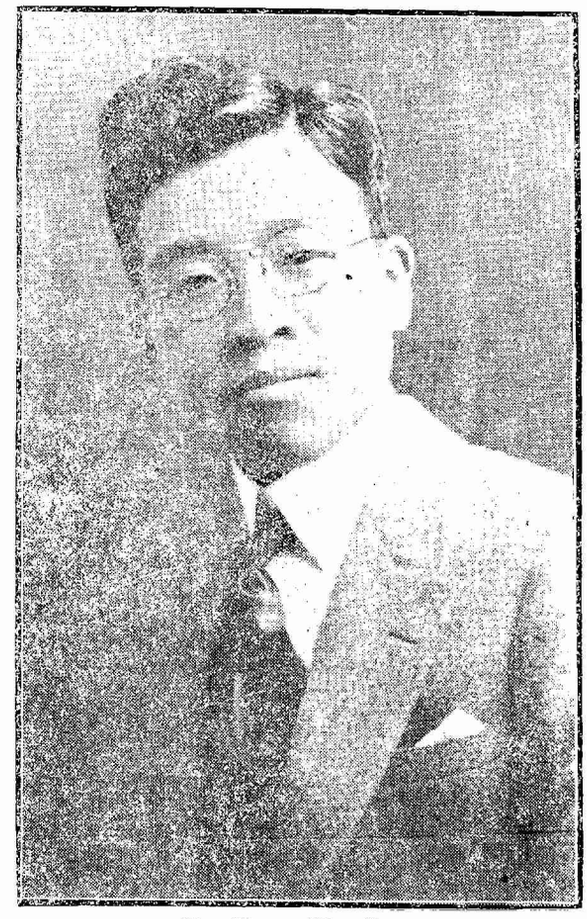
Mr. Chu Yu-chi

朱有濟字作舟

Mr. Chu Yu-chi was born at Paoshan Hsien, Kiangsu, in 1886. His father, the late Chu Chih-chao, assisted Li Hung-chang in founding the China Merchants' Navigation Company, in establishing telegraphic communication between China and Korea, and in opening the Kaiping and Pingchuan Mines. The initiation of the building the Shanghai-Woosung Railway was also his.

When his father was in the North as the Yung Ting Ho Taotai and Director General of the North China Telegraph Administration, Mr. Chu was with him serving as private secretary. In 1906 Mr. Chu joined the secretariate of General Chiang Kuei-ti who was then the Commander-in-Chief of the I Chun Troops. At the outbreak of the First Revolution in 1911, Mr. Chu was in Taiyuan Fu, Shensi, where he was visiting a relative who was the magistrate, where they were besieged by bandits. Mr. Chu happened to be inside that city, volunteered his services to organize a volunteer corps for the defence of the city and finally saved the city.

In 1914, Mr. Chu became Chief of the Kuan Kang Salt Transportation Office in Shantung. During 1915-16 he was Director of the Chuang Ho Salt Taxation Bureau, in Fengtien province. In 1917 Mr. Chu was appointed Director of the Provincial Stamp Tax Bureau of Kirin. While in that province, he started several large lumber producing companies with joint Sino-Japanese capitals to work the forests of that province. Among these may be mentioned the Hailing and the Ching-yun. In 1920 Mr. Chu was transferred to the Ministry of Finance in Peking where he served in different capacities. In 1921 he was given a concurrent position in the Ministry of War. In September 1923 Mr. Chu was appointed Director of the Shanghai Mint which position he is still holding. Following this appointment he served twice as Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance during the period when the Cabinet was performing the functions of the President.



Mr. Chung-Wen Pan

潘鍾文字毓書

Mr Chung-Wen Pan is a native of Hsing Cheng Hsien, Fengtien province, Manchuria, and was born in 1896. He received his Chinese education at home under tutorship and graduated from the high primary school in his district. At the age of 15, he went to Tientsin where he entered the Tientsin Industrial College and won a full scholarship after passing successful examinations. Two years later, he was transferred to Tientsin Nan-Kai School. Upon his graduation from Nan-Kai, he applied for the competitive examination of Tsing Hua College. He was then admitted as a sophomore and was the first student that had ever been accepted by the College from the Far Three Eastern Provinces. While there, he was once Editor-in-Chief of avernacular paper which was circulated around Tsing Hua Yuan and inside of Peking as well.

He was sent to America by the College in the summer of 1919 with the tenth group of Tsing Hua graduates. He first entered Lehigh University, Bethlelem, Pa. where he was admitted as a sophomore student in the Mining Engineering Department. A year later, he was transferred to Michgan College of Mines, from which he was graduated having specialised in Mining, Metallurgy, and Geology, and received his degrees of B. Sc. and E.M. Also, he received his certificate of Mining Rescue Training from the Bureau of Mines in the Department of Interior of the U. S. government. He once assisted Prof. A. E. Seaman, Michigan State Geologist, to study the various geological formations in both the copper and iron countries, particularly the vein phenomena along the Gold Range north of Ishpeming and the Huronian clastics and rocks in the Marquette iron-bearing district where the largest iron ore bodies of the world are found associated with the Middle Marquette series. Also, he was once surveying in Bengal Iron Mine, Iron River, and working in Champion Copper Mill, Mich; and he travelled underground from mine to mine all over the iron country together with Prof. F. W. Sperr to study the different methods of mining. He then went to New York and enrolled as a graduate student in the School of Mines, Columbia University, and was researching on Metallography for his Doctor's degree when unfortunately he was called back on account of his father's illness.

Upon his return in 1923, he was strongly recommended by Dr. K. F. Sun to Governor Wang Yuang-Kiang of Fengtien province and consequently appointed to be Professor of North-Eastern University and also to work out a plan of establishing a first grade Mining School for the University of which the Governor himself is the President. In the meantime, he is directing a prospecting work on an undeveloped bituminous property in his district.

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Mr. H. L. Chang (Hung-Lieh)

張鴻烈

Mr. Chang Hung-lieh was born thirty-eight years ago at Ku Su in the southeastern part of the province of Honan. He began study at the age of seven under a private tutor and continued till he was grown when he took the old style examination. At the age of twenty he went to a private middle school in Kaifeng, later entering the Provincial College at the same place, where he finished the course with honor four years later. He was a constant student except for the period of one year when he proved his patriotism by joining the Revolutionary Army which helped to make China a republic. His patriotism and his precocity were further evidenced by his election for one year as a member of the Honan Assembly where he helped to pass some of the most important laws. This was when he was only twenty-six years of age. He resigned to take the competitive examination for study in America. He was successful and went to America the following year. For two years he studied at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, where he received his B. S. degree with credit. He then studied at Oberlin. Next he went to the University of Illinois where he received his B. A. degree in 1917 and his M. A. in 1918, both with honor. The next year he returned to China to help build up an educational system. Mr. G. H. Lee having resigned the presidency of the Government Preparatory School at Kaifeng to accept other work, Mr. Chang was in August 1919, elected to the office and a year ago was able to get the Honan Assembly to change the nature of the school into a university for the entire province. Chung Chow University is now the name of the great school over which President Chang presides. Largely through his influence the school so well located at Kaifeng has been put on a permanent basis of provincial taxation, a strong faculty has been selected of both Chinese and foreigners, and several modern buildings are now going up on a campus suited and plotted for the future expansion sure to come.

President Chang recently wrote an important article on Chinese-Japanese Relations which was published widely in America.

H. L. H.

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Men and Events

O. G. Steen, Far Eastern general manager of the Robert Dollar Co., left Shanghai on a business trip to Peking on July 1.

Foreign members of the Shanghai Rotary Club were guests of the Chinese members on the afternoon of June 28 at a lawn party at the home of H. L. Han, 27 Edingburgh Road.

The quantity of bone used in the making of Mah Jongg sets inclines us to believe that the Chinese must have found a cemetery in which all the dead politicians are buried.—*Columbia Record.*

Dr. Francisco Villanueva Conlu, a Filipino attorney with office in Shanghai, left for Manila on July 2 on the *President Cleveland*, on receiving word of the death of his father, Senator Francisco Villanueva.

Albino Z. Sycip, prominent Chinese attorney and business man of Manila, is in Shanghai for a visit of several days with his father-in-law, Y. C. Bau of the Commercial Press, who resides at No. 6 Paotung Road, Chapei.

Mrs. George J. McCarthy, wife of the assistant general passenger agent of the Admiral Oriental Line, returned to Shanghai on June 29, after a tour of several weeks in the South. Mr. McCarthy is expected back within a few days.

The last annual Fourth of July dance of the Columbia Country Club in its present quarters was set for the evening of the third, with the usual reception from 5 to 8 for members and friends, and lawn supper and fireworks, weather permitting.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, (East) Indian poet and philosopher, returning from a visit to Japan, was in Shanghai the latter part of last week. He sailed on Saturday for Hongkong, whence he will embark for a tour of Java and Borneo.

American Minister to Siam, Edward E. Brodie, accompanied by Mrs. Brodie and their two children, were guests of Consul General E. S. Cunningham in Shanghai on their arrival from the United States on the *President Madison*, June 30. They will pay a visit to Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister to Peking, before leaving China for Bangkok.

Captain Pelletier d'Oisy and Sergeant Besin, the French aviators who recently completed a flight from Paris to Tokio, were in Shanghai for a couple of days last week prior to embarking for Indo-China where they plan to do some big game hunting, before returning to France where a tremendous reception awaits them as they are the idols of the hour.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service and one of the best known Chinese physicians, has been appointed a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference to be held in Honolulu the latter part of July and first of August. After attending the Conference in Honolulu Dr. Wu plans to go to America for a stay of about eight months at the College of Hygiene of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai from America aboard the *President Cleveland* on July 1 were Leonard Everett, of Struthers and Barry, and family: Miss Dorothy Schurman, daughter of Dr. J. G. Schurman, American minister to Peking, and her cousin, Miss Beatrice Schurman; Miss Barbara Atkinson, daughter of C. W. Atkinson of the Standard Oil Company; and Mrs. B. C. Howard, wife of the former Shanghai manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

A special edition of the Japan *Advertiser* was issued on June 10 in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince Regent and Crown Princess of Japan. An artistically designed and colored front page presented photographs of the imperial couple, followed by several pages of description and photographs of scenes of the celebration and the gifts, among which were vases from China and two beautiful skins from Marshal Chang Tso-lin. A second section of the edition was devoted to reconstruction accomplishments since the earthquake.

The official program for Shanghai Americans' celebration of the Fourth of July was to begin at 8 a. m. with the flag-raising at the American Consulate. As part of this ceremony, prizes were to be awarded for essays in the contest announced by Consul General E. S. Cunningham for American school children. At 11.30 a. m., a reception was to be held at the American Consulate. The Shanghai vs. Navy baseball game for the Championship Cup was set for 3 p. m., to be followed at 5 by the American Community Lawg Party on the Recreation Grounds of the Race Club, durinn which American children were to afford entertainment ba y number of costumed tableaux.

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News from North China

A recent report from Mukden states that General Chang Tso-lin has ordered that a supreme court should be established in Mukden as the highest judicial institution of the Three Eastern Provinces. This is taken as another step to complete the independence of Manchuria from the Peking authority.

L. Karakhan, the Soviet Plenipotentiary Envoy, was entertained on Monday by Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Waichiao Pu with an official luncheon party. All important members of the Soviet Mission in Peking were present and on the Chinese side, besides the Foreign Minister and the Vice-Minister, Shen Jui-lin, a number of Cabinet members and other important personages in Peking were also present.

President Tsao Kun has started a movement for repairing the Confucius Temple at Chufu, Shantung, by contributing a sum of $20,000 from his private funds. A Chihli Mandate was issued last Sunday pointing out the importante and necessity of such an undertaking to maintain the respect of the people for the great sage of China. He also calls for assistance and support in this affair from all military and civil authorities in the provinces by the encouragement of suitable rewards.

Dr. Karl C. Leebrick, professor of history and political science at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, has just passed through North China. He came from Japan and Korea, passed through Mukden and Peking, where he stayed for a week and stayed in Tientsin for two days. He left Tientsin on Friday for Shanghai where he will stop for three weeks before proceeding to Manila and Japan where he has several engagements to speak. Dr. Leebrick is on a trip through countries on the Pacific Coast on behalf of the Pan-Pacific Christian Conference which is to be held in Honolulu next year in July.

Pedicabs, new vehicles in the form of a bicycle richshaw, which were first proposed for Shanghai, will soon make their appearance in Tientsin as the British Municipal authorities there have already granted fifty licenses for experimental purposes on the application of Captain V. J. Polynine, manager of the Shanghai Pedicab Service Company, who brought to Tientsin some new improved models.

The twelfth graduation exercises of Tsing Hua College, Peking, took place last Tuesday afternoon in the college auditorium. Dr. Y. S. Tsao, president of the college, was the first speaker. Dr. C. T. Wang, former Director General of Sino-Russian negotiations, rendered the main address. Sun Pao-chi, premier, who has applied for sick leave on account of political fatigue, was also present on the occasion.

The commencement exercises of the Nankai University, Tientsin, were held Friday afternoon on the university campus. Dr. C. T. Wang was the principal speaker that day and the affair was attended by ex-President Li Yuan-hung and his family and Madame Hsiung Hsi-lin, wife of ex-Premier Hsiung and the foremost woman in philanthropic and educational endeavors in China.

The Russian Consulate in Tientsin was turned over to the representative of the Soviet Mission of Peking June 27. The former Russian officials had vacated the premises and the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs will be able to turn over all archives next Monday as a part of the business has not yet been liquidated. Report from Peking states that the Hankow Consulate will be turned over soon, but there is some difficulty in the turning over of the Shanghai Russian consulate.

The summer conferences for North China, one of college students and the other for middle school boys, started their programs June 28, at Wofossu, Western Hills, Peking. The program of each conference includes, bible study, picnics, exercises, swimming and other athletic and social activities. They will last for two weeks.

At a retrial of the so-called Bessell case, in which Mr. Bessell, an English traffic inspector on the Peking-Mukden Railway, was assaulted by Chinese soldiers at Fengtai, the alleged principal offender, Colonel Chen Kuo-hsien, was acquitted. It transpired that Mr. Bessell had never seen Colonel Chen until in the Courtroom and that the soldiers under the command of Colonel Chen acted on their own responsibility without any direction from their superior. The offending soldiers' sentences to two years' imprisonment were however confirmed.

The foreign residents in Peking received on June 27 a notice by the Chinese authorities stating that the newly proposed police tax will be in force on July 1. The rates are divided into three classes each of which is again

(*Continued on page 163*)

THE BEST BOOKS ON CHINA

ABOUT seven years ago the *China Weekly Review* held a competition among its readers for a selected list of the "Best Books on China." A large number of lists of books was submitted and after considerable deliberation the prize for the best selections was awarded to Prof. W. Reginald Wheeler, at the time a professor in the Hangchow Christian College. The judges in the competition were Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University of Shanghai, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, well known Chinese liberal leader and diplomat (deceased), and Mr. Julean Arnold, Amercan Commercial Attaché at Peking.

Owing to the revival of interest in things Chinese which has developed in America and other countries since the Washington Conference, the *Review* has received a large number of inquiries for copies of the issue containing the list of "Best Books." For this reason it is considered desirable to reprint the list and to add to it a number of recent "Best Books" which have been published since the publication of the original prize list.

General and Introductory

An Official Guide to Eastern Asia. Vol. IV. China: Imperial Japanese Government Railways, Tokio, 1915. Although inaccurate in certain respects, at present one of the best "Baedekers" of China.

The Changing Chinese. E. A. Ross. Century Co. N. Y. 1921. The conflict of Oriental and Western Cultures in China. A scientific, sociological view of China and its changes during the past decade. The East as it appears to the Western student.

China: An Interpretation. James W. Bashford. Abingdon Press, N. Y. 1916. A general view of present-day China by a competent observer and Missionary-statesman.

The Middle Kingdom. S. Wells Williams. 2 volumes. Chas. Scribner's Sons. N. Y. 1882. Revised Edition. 1907. A standard work which still holds an authoritative place.

Manners and Customs

Chinese Characteristics. A. H. Smith. Fleming H. Revell Co. N. Y. Fifteenth Edition. First published 1894. An interesting, though not very complimentary, description by a missionary author long resident in China.

Village and Town Life in China. Y. K. Leong and L. K. Tao. Published under the auspices of the London School of Economics and Political Science. George Allen & Unwin, London 1915. An account of native customs and local administration by two able, unprejudiced Chinese scholars.

History

The Ancient History of China to the End of the Chou Dynasty. 249 B. C. Frederich Hirth. Columbia University Press, N. Y. 1908. Reprinted 1911. The best ancient history of China.

A Sketch of Chinese History. F. L. Hawks-Pott. Revised Edition 1915. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. The best condensed outline for an introductory study.

Outlines of Chinese History. Li Ung Bing. Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1914. A fuller treatment with Chinese names indicated, from viewpoint of a Chinese writer, slightly inaccurate but interesting.

China, under the Empress Dowager. J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse. Wm. Heineman, London. 1910. Revised Edition 1914. A fascinating description of life in Peking before the days of the Republic. Compiled from original documents.

Political Relations

Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East. Paul S. Reinsch. Houghton Mifflin Co., N. Y. 1911. A balanced discussion of the subject by an American Minister to China.

Contemporary Politics in the Far East. Stanley K. Hornbeck. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. 1916. The clearest and fairest statement of the present situation.

Our Eastern Question. Thomas F. Millard. The Century Co. 1916. A strong argument concerning the present and future relations of China, Japan and America.

Finance

The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire. H. B. Morse. Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y. 1908. The best general work.

The Guilds of China—H. B. Morse. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1909. A study of these particular organizations.

The New Atlas and Commercial Gazeteer of China. North China Daily News & Herald. Shanghai. 1917.

Agriculture

Farmers of Forty Centuries. Prof. King. MacMillan Co., N. Y. Second Edition. The most interesting and readable discussion of the subject.

Physiography and Geology

Letters of Baron Von Richthofen. 1902. Shanghai. Containing the gist of his standard but untranslated work "China."

Geography

Richard's Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire. Translated and revised by M. Kennelly. T'usewei Press. Shanghai, 1908.

Travel

A Yankee on the Yangtze. W. E. Geil. A. C. Armstrong & Son, N. Y. 1904. A well written description of scenes and experiences on this great water-way.

Religion and Ethics

The Three Religions of China. W. E. Soothill. Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1913. Oxford lectures by a recognised authority. The best "popular" presentation of Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism.

The Religion of the Chinese. J. J. M. de Groot. MacMillan N. Y. 1910 Reprinted 1912. Lectures given at Hartford Seminary. A summary of the contents of his longer work. "The Religious Systems of China." 6 volumes 1892-1910. Emphasis on the animistic religion of the people rather than upon "Three Religions" treated alone.

The Ethics of Confucius. M. M. Dawson with introduction by Wu Ting Fang. G. P. Putnam, Sons, N. Y. 1915. Second impression. The sayings of Confucius and his disciples arranged according to their original order, with commentary.

Literature

A History of Chinese Literature. H. A. Giles and Wm. Heineman. London, D. Appleton, N. Y. 1901. "The first attempt in any language to produce a history of Chinese Literature."

Philosophy

Brief History of Early Chinese Philosophy. D. T. Suzuki. Probsthain & Co., London 1914. A concise treatment by an Oriental scholar of high reputation.

L'Ecole Philosophique Moderne de la Chine. Charles de Haslez. Volume XLIX. in Memoirs of the Belgian Academy of Sciences. The only description of the speculative philosophy of Chu Hi and the Sing-Li School.

Missions

The China Missions Year Book (Annual). Christian Literature Society, Shanghai. The most up-to-date and complete description of such work.

Education

The Chinese System of Public Education. P. W. Kuo. Originally a thesis written at Columbia University. Republished by Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1915. A sketch of the history and present day problems of education in China.

Educational Directory of China (Annual). Edward Evans & Sons, Shanghai. A manual of detailed information and statistics.

Art

Chinese Art. Stephen W. Bushell. Victoria and Albert Museum, London 1904. Thrice Reprinted. 1914. 2nd Edition. A general survey of the subject. A standard work.

Chinese Pottery and Porcelain. R. L. Hobson, 2 vols. Funk, & Wagnalls, N. P. Cassell & Co., London 1913. Two volumes with handsome plates and pictures and the fullest and most up-to-date criticisms.

Reference (General)

The China Year Book. (Annual) H. T. Montague Bell and H. G. W. Woodhead. George Routledge Sons, London. E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y. A valuable reference book.

Encyclopedia Sinica. Samuel Couling. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, 1917. A very valuable new work on "Things Chinese."

Reference (Customs and Manners)

Researches into Chinese Superstitions. Henry Dore. Translated by M. Kennelly. T'usewei Press, Shanghai Thus far 3 volumes 1914-1916. The fullest and most accurate description of present Customs and Superstitions Profusely illustrated.

Reference (Religion and Literature)

The Chinese Classics. Original text and English translations by James Legge. 7 volumes. Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition 1893. "The introduction and commentary with the translation make this incomparably the most useful work in its field."—G. F. Moore.

Recent Books on China

(Published since the foregoing "list" was issued)

Crow's Handbook on China. Carl Crow, published by Carl Crow, Inc., Shanghai. An excellent guide and reference book for the tourist.

Wanderings in Northern China. Harry A. Franck. The Century Company, New York. An authoritative description of peoples and places in northern China including Korea, by an author generally recognized as an expert in his line.

Peking. Juliet Breden, Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai. An historical and intimate description of the chief places of interest in China's Capital.

The Gateway to China. Mary Ninde Gamewell. Fleming, H. Revell, N. Y. A bright and interesting description of Shanghai, China's chief commercial metropolis.

Beyond Shanghai. Harold Speakman. The Abingdon Press, N. Y. Stories of houseboat trips and descriptions of cities with colored illustrations in the hinterland of Shanghai.

The Great River. Gretchen Mae Fitkin-Davis. North China Daily-News, Shanghai. The story of a voyage on the Yangtze Kiang with illustrations by Harold Mennie and an introduction by Arthur de Carle Sowerby, F. R G. S.

Shelton of Tibet. Flora Beal Shelton. George H. Doran Co., N. Y. A story of the travels and work of Dr. A. L. Shelton an American missionary who lived for many years in Tibet.

Commercial Handbook of China. Julean Arnold. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. A detailed description and discussion of China from the standpoint of commercial and industrial development.

Americans in Eastern Asia. Tyler Dennett. The MacMillan Company, N. Y. A critical study of the foreign policy of the United States with reference to China, Japan and Korea in the 19th century.

Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and Pacific Far Eastern Questions. Compilation of the committee meetings and discussions and resolutions and treaties resulting from the Conference. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

China at the Conference. W. W. Willoughby. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. Complete report on the Washington Conference as it affected China.

An American Diplomat in China. Paul S Reinsch. Double day, Page and Company, Garden City, N. Y. An intimate and fascinating account of Dr. Reinsch's experiences as American Minister to China during the period of the European War.

China Yesterday and Today. E. T. Williams. Crowell Publishing Co., N. Y. An account and interpretation of China based on Dr. Williams' long residence in China in the U. S. Diplomatic Service.

Travels in Eastern Tibet. Eric Teichman. Cambridge University Press, London. Travels of a British consular officer in Eastern Tibet with a history of the relations between China, Tibet and India.

Christian Education in China. James B. Webster. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. A description of modern education under Christian missionary leadership in China and a consideration of this in its relationship to National Consciousness.

The Naturalist in Manchuria. Arthur de Carle Sowerby. Tientsin Press, Tientsin. Description of scientific investigations and travels of several years in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China. (2 Vols.) John V. A. MacMurray. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C. Covers the period from 1912 to 1918.

The Shantung Question. G. Zay Wood. Fleming H. Revell Company, N. Y. An account of the Shantung Problem from the original occupation by the Germans down to the Chinese-Japanese treaty negotiated at the Washington Conference.

The Chinese Church 1922 National Christian Conference. Published by the Oriental Press. Shanghai. This volume contains reports of all Protestant churches in China and is the latest authoritative report of the accomplishments and future of Christianity in China.

The Twenty-One Demands and the Chinese-Japanese Treaties of 1915. G. Zay Wood. Fleming H. Revell Company, N. Y. Account by a Chinese writer of the international problems resulting from the Japanese demands upon China in 1915.

The Open Door Policy. En Tsung Yen. Stratford Company, Boston. T. is book dedicated to John Hay gives the Chinese viewpoint on the American policy.

China Awakened. M. T. Z. Tyau. The MacMillan Company, N. Y. Consideration of the modern transformation of China with introductions by Sir John Jordan, former British Minister and Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister.

Maritime History of Massachusetts. Samuel Elliot Morrison, Boston. Contains an account from original documents of the early clipper ship trade between New England and China from 1748 to the American Civil War.

The Open Door Doctrine. Mingchien Joshua Bau. The MacMillan Company, New York. Further consideration by a Chinese writer of the cardinal principles of this important American policy.

China in the Family of Nations. Henry T. Hodgkin. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. London. Historical survey and estimate of forces now working in China based upon long residence and study of China at first hand.

The Truth about China and Japan. B. L. Putnam Weale. Dodd, Mead and Company, N. Y. Compilation of articles from *Asia* dealing with the complicated relations of China and Japan in recent times.

An Indiscreet Chronicle from the Pacific. B. L. Putnam Weale. Dodd, Meade and Company, N. Y. Account of the author's experiences and impressions regarding the Washington Conference with discussion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The Foreign Relations of China. M. J. Bau. Fleming H. Revell, N. Y. History and survey of China's relations with foreign powers by a Chinese writer and student.

The Chinese Railway System. H. Stringer. Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai. Printed by order of the Ministry of Communications in Peking. Consists of history and present status of China's railway system by a resident engineer of the Peking-Mukden Line.

Who's Who in China. M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. Millard Publishing Company. Shanghai. Consists of biographies and pictures of most of China's leaders in government service and private business and professional life.

Foreign Rights and Interests in China. W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Authoritative statement of the rights of foreigners and the interests of Foreign States in China as they are stated in treaties with and relating to China.

The Problem of China. Bertram Russell. The Century Company, N. Y. A consideration of the problem of China and foreign relations with China from the viewpoint of a liberal English thinker.

The History of Shanghai. G. Lanning and S. Couling, Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai. (Vol. 1) A comprehensive book dealing with the historical, political and commercial aspects of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai written under the auspices of the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Travels of Fa-hsien. Translated by H. A. Giles. Cambridge University Press. London and New York. An interesting record of the Buddhistic Kingdoms in A. D. 399-400.

Oriental Trade Methods. Frank R. Eldridge, Jr., Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. D. Appleton and Co. New York and London. An authoritative account of Chinese (and other Oriental) business methods and characteristics with a brief history of Occidental business in the East and a discussion of the present ecodomic situation there.

Chinese Recipes. Alice Moore and Ethel Moore Rook. Doubleday, Page and Co. New York. Written for cooks abroad as well for those resident in China.

Conflict of Policies in Asia. Thomas F. Millard. Century Co. New York. An account of events affecting the Far East since 1917, and an analysis of the present situation and tendencies.

Chinese Carpets and Rugs. By Adolf Hackmack. La Librairie Francaise. Tientsin. A most elaborately illustrated volume with explanations of the kinds, methods of manufacture and meaning of the designs used in Chinese carpets and rugs.

Biographies of Prominent Chinese. Biographical Publishing Co., Inc. Shanghai. (In English and Chinese) This is a large sized *de luxe* edition containing the biographies and photographs of the leading Chinese in all lines of endeavor.

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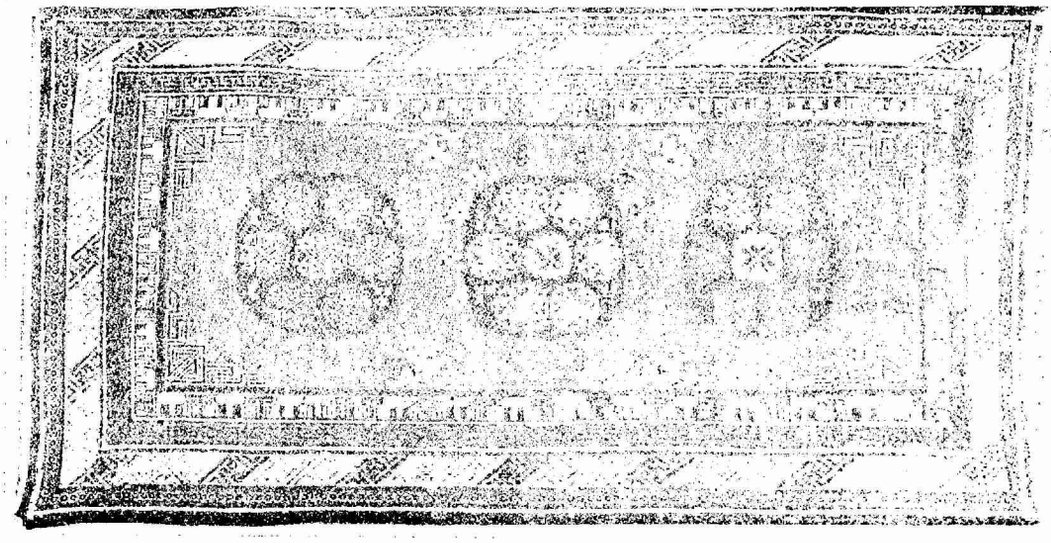
ADOLF HACKMACK



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1924

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(*Continued from page 158*)

subdivided into three grades, all ranging from $15 to $1.50 a month. A special class will pay $20 a month. All residence buildings are to be taxed, except official buildings, schools, religious buildings and temples that are not established for commercial purposes. Poor people are also exempted.

The political fight between Premier Sun Pao-chi and Wang Keh-ming, the Minister of Finance, has not yet entirely ceased. The Premier whose application for sick leave of two weeks was rejected by the President, has returned from his country residence to Peking, but he is still asking to go abroad. It is expected that he will soon be persuaded to resume office although there seems no hope of a real reconciliation between Sun and Wang.

A gigantic movement is now on foot in North China to reduce illiteracy of the poor classes by starting short courses of study everywhere. In Tientsin a monster parade was staged on two days, Saturday and Sunday, to call public attention. It has been arranged to teach 1,000 characters in a very short time. Other localities are adopting the same plan. General Chang Tso-lin of Mukden is introducing this method among his troops.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, June 28 1923.

News from Central China

Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, who was formerly superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, is now visiting this center in the interest of the company. He is in investigating the plant of the Pinghsiang Colliery with a view to arranging better coordination of the coal supply with the iron and steel interests in Hanyang.

Sun Tan-ling, who is now organizing a five province bank in Hankow, left here for Kiukiang last Wednesday. He will confer with the Chamber of Commerce of Kiukiang and the authorities of Kiangsi for the purpose of interesting them to invest in the new bank. The proposed Bank has the support of Marshal Wu Pei-fu as well as all provincial chiefs nnder his influence. Of the proposed capital of $20,000,000, one quarter has already been subscribed.

C. T. Hsia, formerly Director of the Hankow office of the Peking-Hankow Railway is now in charge of the technical section of the Chengchow Port Development Bureau, of which Mr. Sun Tan-ling, formerly Minister of the Interior, is the Director-General.

Madame Wu Pei-fu visited Hankow during the week making her residence in the French Concession. She left for Loyang during the week end. While here she was royally entertained by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang.

Miss M. E. Wood, of the Boone University Library, who is now travelling in America, is reported to have presented her plea before the Congress Committee that part of the returtned American Boxer indemnities be appropriated for assisting the library movement throughout China. Miss Wood is a great believer in the library cause, and has thus far done very well in furthering this movement.

Wei Shen-chu, Chinese Minister to Germany who is now making his residence in Wuchang, has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking to settle the arrears of expenditures of the Chinese Legation in Berlin with money to be apportioned from the German bonds. If the government should approve the appropriation of money for the maintenance of the Legation at Berlin, Mr. Wei said that he would return to Berlin at once, otherwise he would rather retire.

Edward Wang, Managing Director of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Railways, and Mr. Hsisan C. Liu, Engineer of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, will visit Loyang during the week end for the purpose of presenting before Marshal Wu Pei-fu the project for completing the Canton-Hankow and Szechuen-Hankow Railways.

The Commencement Exercises of Boone University, Wuchang, will take place on Saturday, June 28. The function included the granting of degrees to the college graduates and diplomas to the Middle School class.

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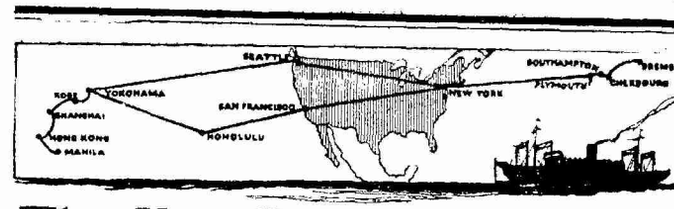

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General Chang Ching yao, the notorious ex-Tuchun of Hunan who was responsible for the murder of the Rev. Reimer of the U. S. Reformed Church at Yochow, will probably be appointed by Marshal Wu Pei-fu for service in Mongolia. The position to which he will be appointed is not known yet.

The two Japanese captives of the *Yiyang Maru* write to Hankow from Szenan, Yunnan, stating that they are still in captivity under General Tang Tze-mao. Negotiations are reported to be in progress with General Tang Chi-yao, Governor of Yunnan, for the unconditional release of the Japanese captives, but no result has been obtained.

The annual meeting of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway was held recently. According to the announcement of the Associate Director, Mr. Chang Shao-ti, the receipts of the railway in 1922 totalled about $620,000 and those in 1923, $820,000. The receipts of the first five months of 1924 compared with those of the corresponding period of 1923 show an increase of $78,000. This is due to the restoration of normal conditions in Kiangsi province during this year.

The U.S.S. *Isabel*, with Rear-Admiral McVay on board, has proceeded up river. It is understood that Admiral McVay is going to Wanhsien as a result of the recent murder of Mr. Hawley.

A considerable run on the local branch of the Honan Provincial Bank, which is situated in the British Concession, was manifested throughout the latter part of last week, but it is understood that the bank managed to meet all demands put upon it. Native banks, however, are still disinclined to accept Honan Provincial Bank notes.

Homer W. W. Wang, late Deputy Director General of Posts, Peking, who has been at Hankow during the past 18 months in charge of the Liu Ho Kow Mining Co., Hankow Branch, left for Peking, last Monday on a vacation. Mr. Y. C. Yuan is now manager of the Hankow Office.

The Chinese Bankers' Associations of Hankow have sent earnest telegrams to the Ministry of Finance petitioning that the latter adopt strict measures to prohibit the Anhui Mint from continuing to coin light weight and poor quality silver dollars. The telegram points out that otherwise the foreign banks and the customs will refuse to accept this coinage.

Mr. Shen Tze-liang, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for the province of Hupeh, has sent a telegram to Peking requesting permission to visit the Capital in order to consult with the Waichiaopu concerning the taking over of the Hankow Russian Concession.

General Yang Shen, Tuli of Szechuan, has addressed a circular letter to the educational institutions throughout the country soliciting books for the enlightenment of his soldiers.

The newly appointed Border Defence Commissioner of Szechuan and Shensi, General Liu Chuen-hou, has established an agency in Hankow for the recruiting of troops. A great many coolies have recently been presenting themselves for enlistment at the Tachimen Station, whence they are sent up by train to Siangyang, proceeding thence to the Shensi border on foot.

A Chinese telegram reports that Messrs. Samuel & Co. have again urged the Ministry of Finance to return the principal and interest of the loan made by the company towards the reconstruction of Hankow. The money in question was handed over to Mr. Yang Tu in the 5th year of the Republic.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has appointed Chien Ping-chun and Tuan Feng-yen to demand pay from the Ministry of Finance and the Salt Administration.

Complying with the request of the Diplomatic Corps, the district of Wan Hsien, Szechuan, will soon be opened as a trading port, according to a foreign report in Hankow.

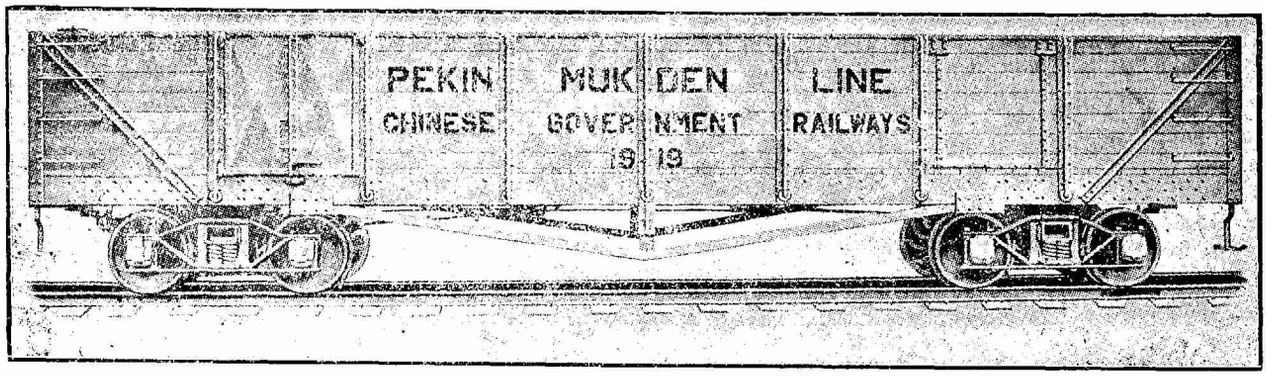
Two Mohamedan medicine merchants made their appearance in the British Court yesterday morning, his honor Grant Jones on the bench, charged with having been found at the Railway Station in possession of four mausers, three revolvers and 700 rounds of ammunition, by the Chinese soldiers on guard. They were sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

Dame Adelaide Anderson, who has been in China for some time taking much interest in the problems connected with Chinese Industrialism, is now in this center and hopes to be able to see for herself the conditions under which the workers are compelled to work in local cotton mills and factories.

P. S. J.

Hankow, June 27, 1924.

All the world over



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All Is Ready for Sino-Soviet Treaty Conference

With the appointment of the Chinese delegates to assist Chief Secretary Li Ching-jen in the representation of China at the Sino-Soviet Conference, and the announcement of M. Davtian as chief delegate of the Soviet, all is ready for the formal opening of the final negotiations for the establishment of treaty relations between China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The consulates at the treaty ports in China are in process of being handed over to Soviet representatives and there is prospect of the old Russian legation at Peking soon passing to Soviet occupation. In the meantime, the White Russians in China are worried as to their future safety and scores are leaving China for Manchuria. Japanese protests against exclusion continue but the government has maintained excellent control and no demonstration of importance against Americans in Japan has been allowed. The extraordinary session of the new Diet has opened, and the policy of the recently elected cabinet officially outlined. The Philippines are rejoicing over the inclusion of a plank for their immediate independence in the Democratic platform by the convention in New York.

Dr. C. T. Wang Not Conference Delegate

Dr. C. T. Wang, who has figured in all China's diplomatic conferences of moment since the Paris Peace Conference and who practically arranged the terms of agreement for recognition of the Soviet by China, is not among the delegates or experts named by China to meet in the coming Sino-Soviet Conference. China's delegation was announced on June 27 as follows:

Chief Secretary, Li Ching-jen: Secretaries of Department, Yang En-chan, Hsia Ching-yi, Chen Kuang-ping, and Chin Wen-ssu; Chief to the General Section, Chu Ho-hsiang; Chief of the Conference Affairs Section, Chow Chuan; Members of the Secretariat Department, Chuan Shou-wen; Expert Delegates of the Sino-Russian Conference Department, Tang Tsai-chang, Chang Yu-chuan, Shih Chow-chang, Chow Chunan-ching, Wang Ting chang, Chien Tai, Fan Ting, Chi Ching, and Dr. Wei W-ping. While not officially announced, the press reports that M. Davtian and not L. Karakhan will head the Soviet delegation at the Conference, the latter returning to Moscow. Davtian will be assisted by Rakichin, who is at present in Harbin. The conference is expected to open immediately, but will then adjourn until autumn, the two delegations in the meantime thoroughly preparing their data for presentation and discussion.

Dr. Koo's Note on Status of Legation Quarter

Replying to the refusal of the Peking diplomatic corps to hand the former Russian legation over to other than an accredited representative of the Soviet government and not upon the mere request of the Peking government, Minister of Foreign Affairs Koo stated:

"It will be recalled that the Diplomatic Quarter, though placed under the control of the foreign Legations by the Protocol of 1901, remains part of Chinese territory, and that the premises of the Russian Legation, though situated in the said Quarter, are themselves not subject to the control of representatives of other Powers. Indeed, they cannot be subject to such control as they are the property of a foreign Power, with which China has again established diplomatie relations and which is anxious to take possession through its authorised representative for use as its Legation."

The diplomatic corps is ready to give the legation over to the Soviet under its own conditions, and it is not expected that the technicalities involved will delay deliverance many days more. The former Russian consulate at Tientsin was given to the Soviet on June 27, and the Hankow and Shanghai consulates on July 1. Viewing the assumption of recognized authority in China by the Soviet has inspired consternation and fear amongst the majority of Russian refugees in China, for they are placed at the mercy of the Soviet by which they are regarded as rebels and traitors. It is reported that one-third of the Russians of Peking have fled to Manchuria. In Shanghai, meetings have been held and a committee appointed to consider what can best be done by them.

Chang Tso-lin Wants Roubles Made Good

The *Chung Mei* News Service reported as follows on June 28:

"The undeserved loss inflicted on many Chinese in the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone when the Russian rouble failed is reported in Chinese banking circles to be one of the main reasons for Marshal Chang Tso-lin's objection to the Sino-Russian Agreement.

"Bankers are responsible for the statement that over two hundred million roubles were paid to the Chinese in

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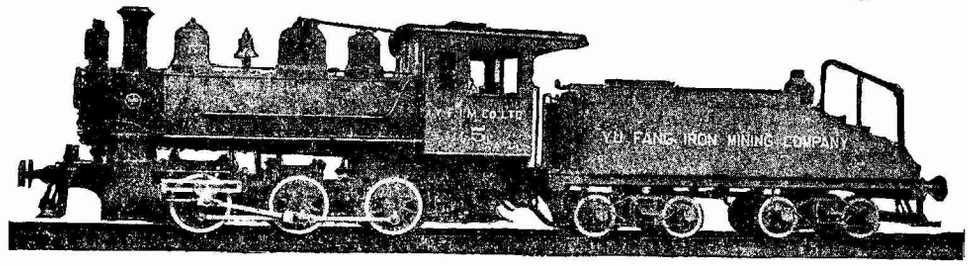

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Manchuria for labor, food materials and other supplies and were taken in good faith. Suddenly the rouble, which was the only currency paid by the railway, went to pieces to the ruination of the laborers and small merchants.

"Thus in demanding that Russia make good these roubles held by the laborers, farmers and merchants, the situation is different from other parts of the world where speculation enters in. There was no speculation among these Chinese since they rendered service or gave supplies for the roubles they now hold."

Peking has informed Chang Tso-lin of the opening of the Sino-Soviet Conference and asked for his views on questions, such as the Chinese Eastern Railway and frontier problems. Chang Tso-lin's attitude is not hostile to recognition of the Soviet, but there are several questions such as the rouble on which Chang has definite ideas. That Marshal Chang Tso-lin is working quietly for the complete secession of the three provinces of Manchuria from Peking is shown in his latest activites. In addition to the driving away of Mr. Yuan, chief of the district court of Chinghsien, Fengtien, who has been appointed by Peking from his post, Chang Tso-lin has ordered the establishment of a special Supreme Court for Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang at Mukden so that no cases of appeal will be submitted to the Peking Supreme Court hereafter.

Sinkiang province during the week asked Peking's permission to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Soviet, which was granted on condition the treaty be approved by Peking when drafted.

Bandits Kill Another American Missionary

Rev George D. Byers, of the American Presbyterian Mission (North), for 18 years stationed with his family on the island of Hainan off the coast of Kwangtung province, has been murdered, according to meager reports reaching the press, by bandits Five other missionaries on the island are believed safe, but a U. S. gunboat has been sent to investigate.

Sun Yat-sen, head of the Canton government, was reported on June 20 to be in bad health and to have relinquished his duties temporily to ex-Governor Hu Han-min. There is no fighting of moment in South China except at Kweilin, the siege of which still continues. Thirteen Americans are reported to be still confined to the city as a result of the operations. Investigation by Japanese revealed that the Anamite found dead on the Bund of Canton following the bomb outrage aimed at Governor Merlin on June 20, was the assassin, and that the Merlin party had been trailed by a gang of 10 Anamites of a secret society throughout the trip through China and Japan waiting opportunity to murder Governor Merlin.

Peking Affairs

Decisions of the Bessel and Weatherbe cases were published during the week. In the Bessel case, Colonel Chen was exonerated, it being proved, as Bessel was unable to recognize him, that it was his soldiers and not himself who committed the assault. The soldiers implicated received prison sentences. In the Weatherbe case, he was found guilty of assault on an Octroi official and fined $50. These two cases put a considerably different aspect on what the foreign press has played up as anti-foreign feeling on the part of Chinese, and should have the effect of putting difficulties of the sort which arise between Chine e and foreigners in their true light. The Peking house tax has been put into effect. The occupants of the houses are to pay, and the tax is divided into three classes.

The diplomatic corps in Peking has washed its hands of the question of Chilean extraterritoriality in China, having informed the Peking Foreign office that it is a matter for it to settle with the Chilean Consul of Shanghai. The Cabinet continues in its usual disturbed state, Premier Sun Pao-chi having tried to resign but having been declined, as was his request for a few week's furlough. The foreign powers have been given assurance that the trade-mark law is to be administered with all fairness possible to foreigners, and it appears that the issue is about closed. The Manchester, England, Chamber of Commerce, however, strongly voiced its opposition during the week to the British government against the Chinese trade-mark law.

Premier Kato Outlines Japanese Policy

The three weeks' extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet opened on June 25, Gizo Kasuya being elected Speaker. The formal opening was made on June 28 by the Prince Regent, and on the 30th at the first regular session, Premier Kato addressed the Diet, outlining the new government's policy, saying that the Powers were busy developing their national strength with a view to extending their influence abroad, urging domestic reforms to awaken the popular will. He expressed regret at the injustice of American exclusion, of which he would seek a reasonsble solution.

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The Premier abstained from reference to the Soviet question as under negotiation.

With regard to domestic affairs, he endorsed the speedy enactment of universal suffrage, electoral reform, Upper House reform, official discipline and financial retrenchment.

The Japanese government has exerted the utmost measures for calming feeling aroused over the exclusion of the Japanese from the United States, with the result that there have been practically no serious occurrences. Customs officials annoyed passengers on the *President Madison* while at Yokohama on June 24, but higher officials interfered as soon as notified. On July 1, when exclusion went into effect, mass meetings of protest were held in many parts of Japan and handbills were circulated. Some unknown person climbed the flag pole at the improvised American legation quarters at Tokio and cut away the flag for which the government promptly expressed regret. It is unquestionble that, if the government did not have the situation well in hand, individual Japanese would commit acts of violence against Americans in Japan and possibly precipitate very serious trouble.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 24. Democratic National Convention opens in New York City.——Firm note sent Germany on disarmament by British and French premiers.——Mussolini upholds Facism in speech in Italian Senate, strongly condemning murder of Matteoti.——Anglo-Russian parley suspended till Soviet can arrange loan.— Rubber production in Straits Settlements to be cut 5% quarterly till price rises to 15 pence.——British Labor government defeated for sixth time in vote of House of Commons.——Holland to grant subsidy of 5,250,000 florins for five years to meet any deficits in Amsterdam-South American shipping.

June 25. U. S. Democratic Convention at work on platform, over which there is much disagreement.——Germany expected to accept Franco-British demands for disarmament.——Belgium accepts invitation to conference on July 16, when Dawes' German financial plan will be worked out for application.——English House of Commons votes £4,000,000 for Old Age pensions which will benefit 250,000 people.——Fifty of principal oil companies of United States involved in proceedings for violation of Sherman anti-trust law.——Cocoa growers of world at London conference plan for cooperative marketing.——Soviet hopes to obtain loan in England to be used in purchases there which would relieve unemployment.——Lord Parmoor in British House of Lords states Britain will not abandon Sudan.——British Under-secretary of State informs Washington it is desirable that Irish Envoy to America conduct matters referring to Irish Free State.

June 26. McAdoo, "Al" Smith, Houston, and Senators Ralston and Saulsbury nominated as candidates in Democratic Convention.——French premier announces and British premier denies agreeing that England would support France against German attack.——U. S. accepts invitation to German reparation conference on July 16 in London if only Dawes plan is on agenda and not inter-allied debts question.——Vaccine against tuberculosis claimed by Pasteur Institute professor.——Joffe appointed Soviet agent to London.——Italian Senate passes vote of confidence in Mussolini

June 27. British press endorses the declaration to keep Sudan.——Belgium and Japan sign "most favored nation" commerce treaty.

June 28. Severe conflict in Democratic Convention over Klu Klux Klan and League of Nations planks. Cox, Charles Bryan (brother of William Jennings), Silzer, Glass and Davis, are additional nominations. Democrat platform adopted at convention includes: referendum to decide entry of U. S. in League of Nations, reduction of taxes and import tariff, retention of Asiatic exclusion, immediate independence of Philippines, and recovery of U. S. oil leases.——United States takes charge of British diplomatic interests in Mexico.

June. 30. Tenth ballot at Democrat convention resulted in 471 votes for McAdoo for presidential candidate and 299 for Governor Smith. There were 16 candidates for nomination.——Germany accepts Anglo-French demand for military inspection of Germany.

July 1. Japanese throughout Japan register protest against U. S. exclusion law as it becomes effective.——Fall, Sinclair and Doheny are indicted in U. S. as result of Senate oil investigation scandal.

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In the Boudoirs of the Ladies in Washington

Boudoir Mirrors of Washington. Published by the John C. Winston Company, U. S. A. 1923.

All of us recall, of course, "Mirrors of Washington" and the interest and curiosity it aroused in the reading world, leaving behind a whole line of *ahs* and *ohs* as to who was the bold person to write so freely of the private and public life of some of our dignitaries in the grand old city of Washington. Now we have its sequel "Boudoir Mirrors of Washington" which reveals the lives of the better halves of the men in the limelight, including most of the "First Ladies of the Land"—both in and out of their boudoirs. Both books appear on the book stand minus the author's name so we will still have to go on wondering.

Biographies are often dull reading but after scanning the introduction our attention is immediately captured and held until the final page of the book is turned. The reader becomes familiar with these women who have gone to Washington and joined in the games of politics and society with their husbands, even to the extent of intimacy as the author clearly paints in word pictures the "intense, petty, generous, forgiving, revengeful—eternal feminine."

The boudoir mirror reflects some interesting characters and we first meet Alice Roosevelt Longworth—not dolled up in frills but the type of a girl who was a great companion to her father in his sports—in fact a true follower. She sought to be different, like most girls, and most times carried out her ideas—defying convention and tending to shock the more dignified along the way. Other ladies who are reflected are Florence Kling Harding who "brought a breath of Main Street to the White House which literally translated means a spirit of friendliness, in fact the very essence of neighborliness that was typical of her entire administration." It is interesting to note that our "First Lady of the Land," Mrs. Calvin Coolidge runs a "close second in keeping up the pace set for popularity by Mrs. Marshall." Mrs. Coolidge we find has a fine sense of humor and collects friends as a "barque does barnacles."

A glimpse into the private and public life of the other great in Washington's Diplomatic set includes Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; Mrs Hughes, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. William E. Borah, wife of the Senator from Idaho; Mrs. Medill McCormick; Mrs. Miles Poindexter, who upset the society world by writing to the simple Westerners back home about some of the "awful things they did in the Capitol." How they even served liquor in some of the Congressional homes despite the 18th Amendment, and the home town paper made right much of this news story direct from Washington. Mrs. John Weeks, Mrs. Henry Wallace, and Mrs. Edwin Denby are all wives of Cabinet men and we meet them formally as well as informally.

The concluding chapters in the book are especially interesting as they tell us how so many of the women "paddled on the outer edge of the social puddle at first, but can now float alone—even without wings." "How the stumbling newcomer who tripped over traditions now considers herself the social arbiter and has acquired a plush finish." In the chapter on "Washington's Diplomatic Set" the reader gets a good idea of real diplomacy when Lady Geddes is introduced and some of the other ladies from across the sea, including Madame Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, Madame Jusserand from the French Legation, Madame Sze from the Chinese Legation, and Baroness Shidehara from the Land of Nippon.

Other important women are in Washington because their husbands got appointments there and they are experiencing interesting lives which are discussed in this captivating book, which has sixteen full-page portraits, too. One can read this book and meet the foremost people in official life—diplomats, judges, Cabinet officers, Senators, writers and a few of the unofficial society as well.

M. C. P.

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[illegible]

29-179

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The Carpet and Rug Industry

Chinese Carpets and Rugs by Adolf Hackmack. La Librairie Francaise: Tientsin: 1924.

With permission of the author, Adolf Hackmack, Tientsin exporter, Chinese Rugs and Carpets, has been translated into English by Miss L. Arnold; and the Librairie Francaise have published a beautiful volume with 26 full page plates, many of them richly colored, in illustration of the text. No attempt at literary style has been made. The reading matter occupies but 40 pages, the author describing in the most condensed form the development of carpet-weaving, carpet designs, colors in Chinese carpets and their weaving. In separate pamphlet attached to the book is a list of the principal merchants and exporters dealing in Chinese carpets.

After reading Mr. Hackmack's book, one can hardly tread rugs with the same non-chalance as before. Every minute design has a significance, most of them dating back hundreds of years if not completely into the oblivion of prehistoric times. In recent years, the author states by way of preface, Chinese carpets have been exported to nearly every quarter of the globe. The export of Chinese carpets amounted to but Taels 90,000 in 1913. Ten years later, or last year, exports had been developed to Taels 3,795,000. While the next ten years can hardly be expected to increase 1923 exports by 40 times, carpets will undoubtedly continue to appear as a more and more important item of Chinese export.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak with prices receding from half a tael to a tael from last week's level, which for a long time has reasonably been looked upon as only a temporary depression but now seems for the time being well founded, on the exceedingly unfavorable trade conditions the world over. There is little to be said on the crop outlook and the bulk of advices that have come in report that weather conditions on the whole have been favorable and that satisfactory progress is being made with choppings.

Under the circumstances, we can only reiterate that we expect the ultimate course of prices to be downward, though in a speculative market it would be imprudent to ignore the possibility of a temporary turn in the tide after the rapid decline which the market has experienced. With speculators generally short and bearish, a reaction on purely technical grounds would seem likely at any time, but temporarily only.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been a shade on the easy side, due to the weakness of raw material, prices having receded from Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 with trading almost at a standstill.

Liverpool, June 26, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		17.37	Pence
„	July	16.93	„
„	Oct	15.04	„

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, June 26, 1924.

New York Market:—

July	29.47	Cents
Oct	25.38	„
Dec	24.65	„
Jan	24.44	„
Mar	24.60	„
Spot	30.50	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 26, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

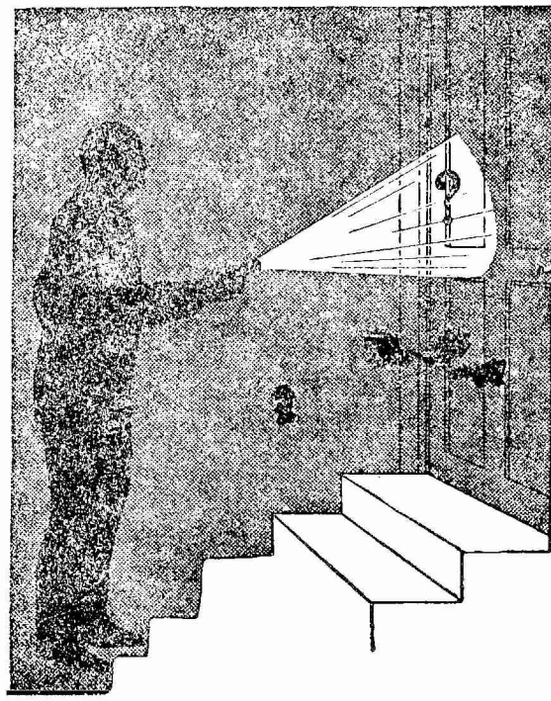
Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	519	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, July	„	535	„ „
Fine Oomra, July	„	561	„ „

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	47.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	47.50
Ningpo, Spot	„	45.00

Market:—*Steady*



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29-181

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the third. Subsequent instalments will appear in this column.

III.

The Official Quotations & Market Rates: One will observe that the quotations given in the daily papers are the official rates issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, while the actual market rates may be considerably different, just as the discount rates of the Bank of England or the Federal Reserve Bank may be different from the market discount rates. The two sets of rates may coincide, but rarely do the market rates, being either above or below the official. It is an established custom for the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to post its exchange rates to open the market every morning. Nominally, the official rates should indicate the Bank's position in exchange, and they do have considerable influence just as the discount rate of the Bank of England and of the Federal Reserve Bank has on the money market. However, the position of some of the other banks and of speculators may be just the opposite so as to make the market rates go contradictory to the official during certain times. Nor does the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank transact business according to the official rates unless it be advantageous for it to do so.

Margin Between Selling & Buying Rates: Like the share market quotation, exchange quotations also make a difference between the selling and buying rates for any usance. For example, if £ T/T selling is 2/4 1/8 the buying rate will at least be 2/4 3/16. The difference between the two depends on the size of the transaction and conditions of the local and foreign money markets. The margin would be very large for small items and during times when local money is tight. Conversely, there would be only slight difference if money is easy and the transaction involved is of sufficient size. A part of this difference is of course, represented by brokerage.

Quotations for Future Deliveries: Rates for future deliveries for any usance are generally dearer than cash or near deliveries. For instance, if T/T for cash delivery is 2/4½, the rate for June delivery contracted for June 1 may be 2/4 ⅜, and for July possible 2/4¼, and for August, 2/4 ⅛. The chief factor that determines the difference between cash and future or between near and distant deliveries is the interest rate in the local money market, or the expected local interest rate in any particular month or period. Generally, rates quoted in December or January for deliveries in February or March will be the same or only slightly different, because these months come shortly after the Chinese New Year when local money is usually idle. Sometimes even a premium is given to cash or near when there is a plethora of local funds, and when foreign balances draw more remunerative interest. However, such a situation only rarely occurs, as money in China as a general rule is worth more than abroad. The usual difference between cash and one month date, or between any two succeeding months, will be about 1/8 for sterling and 1/4 for gold dollars. In times of tight money, the cash premium may be such as to give a difference of ½d or 1d, for sterling and $1.25 or over $2 for gold dollars.

Future contracts are often settled for a period of time with the option to take delivery in any month, but with a different rate for each month. For instance, a merchant may find exchange very favorable on June 1 and he has to remit to London during the latter part of the year, but he is not sure as to exactly in what month he would need to make that T/T remittance. In order to take advantage of the favorable exchange, he could arrange with the bank for delivery in June say at 2/7, or 1/8 down per month up to December The difference for each month of course varies with the tendency of exchange. In case of a strong market, the difference may be 1/8 down per month or even less. In case of a weak market, it may be ½d or over. In the same way, the merchant may take advantage of favorable exchange by selling T/T or bills for forward delivery say up to December with a different rate for each month. A similar type of contract settles exchange at a fixed rate for a period in advance with option to take delivery any time during the period. For instance, if the market is very strong in June, a dealer may buy T/T at ruling rate of the day for delivery up to December. During these months he can take advantage of any drop in exchange. If the market is very weak, he may sell exchange at the ruling rate of the day or even better for delivery up to December, only in this case he had better arrange it at seller's option.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 25, 192-

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London has declined during the week to 33 reaey and 34 1/16 d. forward these quotations are respectively 3/16 d. and 1/8 d. below those of last circular. Official quotations are ¼d. up at 3/3¼d. A fairly large quantity of Fr bill were placed to-day but apart from this the market continues lifeless.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 41,159,000 an increase of Tls. 147,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 47,510,000 an increase of $ 540,000

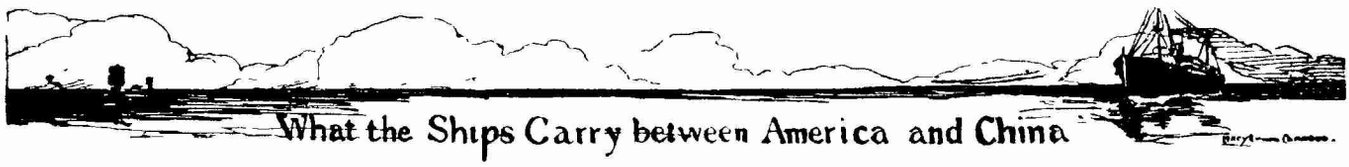
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000

Estimated value Tls. 75,451,000 as against Tls. 48,522,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday June 26	Friday June 27	Saturday June 28	Monday June 30	Tuesday July 1	We July
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open clos*
T/T London	3/3.477	3/ 3 3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼			3/
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3 1/16 33 1/16	3/3 1/16	3/3 5/16			3/3
4m/s ,,	—	3/3¼ 3/3½	3/3½	3/3¾			3/3
T/T India	231.488	227¾ 229¼	229½	229½			229
T/T France	1,351.136	1320 1325	1335	1335			1375
T/T N. Y.	71.057	70¼ 70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	70⅜
T/T Hong	73.136	73 73½	73¼	73¼			73¼
T/T Japan	57.943	59½ 59¼	59¼	59¼			59¼
T/T Batavia	196.534	193½ 194¾	194⅜	194⅜			194¼
T/T Straits	71.045	72 71½	71½	71½			71½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.068	3/4¼ 3/4½	3/4½	3/4½			3/4½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4⅜ 3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝			3/4⅝
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5. 43	3/4⅝ 34⅞	3/4⅞	3/4⅞			3/4⅞
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1 421.136	1390 1395	1405	1405			1445
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74 011	72¾ 73¼	73¼	73¼			73½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73¼ 73⅞	73⅞	73⅞			73¾

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 5/16	34 5/16	34⅜	34¼	34¼	34¼
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 65½	G. $. 66	G. $. 66⅛			G. $.65
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 286.00	Tls. 286.70	Tls. 285.00	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	Tls. 289.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111.00	111.0	111.00			111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.	71.	70.875			70.925
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	5½%	6½%	5%			5%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84. 17
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 432 5/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5
,, ,, 4	3 5/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4½
,, ,, 6	3 5/16 %	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. May 1.29 equal Gold $1

S.S. West Jana, May 21 from U.S A.
Flour, Wheat..... Pls. 4,603
Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn ..... Sup. ft. 353,293
S. S. Atlantic Maru, May 22, from U. S. A
Grease..... Pls. 771
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 234
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls. 1,500
,, Lubricating..... ,, 86,079
S.S. President Harrison, May 20, from U. S. A.
Printed Domestic Cretonnes Yds. 2,546
Cottons Yarn-dyed .... ,, 339
Wool and Cotton Goods,
Unclassed ..... ,, 368
Woollen Flannel..... Yds. 101
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts above 45..... Pls. 8
,, ,, Gassed.. ,, 8
Iron Pipe Fittings ... ,, 116
Tinned Plates, Plain .. ,, 405
Zinc Plates ..... ,, 17
Metals, Unclassed..... ,, 34
Canned Fruits..... ,, 5
Carbon, Black ..... ,, 141
Cheese ..... ,, 12
Dextrine..... ,, 74
Glycerine ..... ,, 83
Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture ,, 504
Paints, Unclassed ..... ,, 10
Paper, Blotting..... ,, 12
,, Card board..... ,, 450
,, Writing ..... ,, 221
,, Unclassed ..... ,, 1,571
Raisins ..... ,, 778
Sod, Silicate of
Canned Catsup..... Doz. 130
,, Sardines..... ,, 980
,, Vegetables .... ,, 111
Oil, Lubricating Mineral Galls. 789
Paint, Unclassed..... ,, 943
Rum ..... ,, 8,276
Varnish ..... ,, 524
Drums, Iron ..... Pcs. 16
Motor-cars ..... ,, 1
Cigarettes..... Mille 62,700
Shoes ..... Pairs 1,498
Dyes, Aniline, Pkg 375 ..... Hk. Tls. 9,576
Machinery.....Hk. Tls. 66,979
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk.Tls. 76,110
S. S. Tenyo Maru, May 19, from U. S. A.
Leather, Calf ..... Pls. 6
Cigarettes ..... Mills. 22,000
S. S. Kasama, Mar 27,
To Boston.
Skins, Goat, Untanned. Pcs. 26,620
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 108
To New York
Bristles..... Pls. 50
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 27
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted ,, 31
Oil, Wood..... ,, 419
Skins, Dog..... Pcs. 5,433
S. S. Tenyo Maru, May 31,
To San Francisco
Silk Piece Goods..... Pls. 4.44
Brassware ..... ,, 12
Walnuts, Kernels .... ,, 62
Umbrellas Paper..... Pcs. 1,000
Treasure:
Gold Bars.....Hk.Tls. 168,015
,, Coin ($20), Am. ,, 51,799
,, ,, ($10), ,, ,, 729
,, ,, ($5), ,, ,, 297
Foreign Goods.
Groundnuts, Kernels.. Pls. 1,680
To Philadelphia.
Hair, Horse ..... ,, 155
To Baltimore
Bristles ..... ,, 25
To Boston
Skins, Goat, Untanned.. Pcs. 59,947
To Norfolk
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 152.. Pls. 601
To New York.
Bristles ..... ,, 191
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 1,054
S. S. President McKinley, May 30
To Seattle.
Egg Albumen, Dried .. Pls 15
,, ,, Moist .... ,, 116
,, Yolk, Dried.... ,, 105
,, Whole, Frozen... ,, 120
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 45
Umbrellas, Paper..... Pcs. 1,944
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 2,087
To Galveston
Hair, Human..... Pls. 202
To Baltimore:
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 48
,, Yolk, Dried..... ,, 252
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 1,697
To Philadelphia:
Skins, Rabbit ..... Pcs. 5,000
To Nashville
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 492
To Buffalo:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 20 Pls. 19.62
Intestines, Sheep's Salted ,, 32
To Cleveland
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted . Pls. 147
,, Sheep's ,, ,, 17
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 1,767
To New York
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 15 Pls. 14.95
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 60 ..... Pls. 60.94
Silk Pongees, Honan ... ,, 9.13
,, ,, Shantung.. ,, 1.34
Bristles..... ,, 320
Camphor ..... ,, 24
Egg Albumen, Dried .. Pls. 743
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 416
Feathers ..... ,, 448
Oil, Camphor ..... ,, 83
Skins, Dog ..... Pcs. 10,000
,, Marmot ..... ,, 41,797
,, Moufflon ..... ,, 11,320
,, Weasel ..... ,, 35,160
Umbrellas, Paper ..... ,, 8,819
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 10,983

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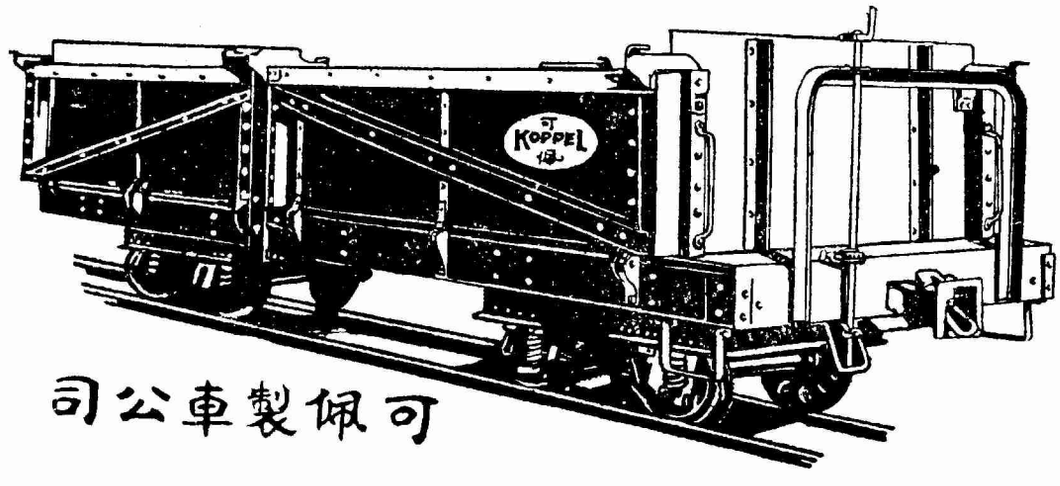

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29-183

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. I urton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAI, DISBURSING OFFICER, Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

June 27, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; testimony taken of V. Cloherty, F. Diaz, E. G. Zimmerman, C. Lorentzen, A. Alvsaaker, N. Neath; continued.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

June 26, 1924, Crim. No. 625, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; testimony taken of R. Roach, H. W. Pearlman submitted.

" 28, " " " 630, U. S. v. E. Fernandez; testimony taken of Sun Yui Chung, Lee Nyi Hong, Sung Lai Ding, E. Fernandez; submitted.

" 28, " " " 629, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 28, " " " 626, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

TUNG MAO LIN et al. Plaintiff, v. NORTH CHINA COLD STORAGE CO. Defendant.

(*Continued from last week*)

"Referring to my letter of June 13, will you be good enough to remind your clients that there will be due from them on Dec. 17, the sum of $12,337.55"

To this defendant's counsel replied that they were

"instructed to say that according to our clients' books the amount claimed by your clients does not agree. The enclosed copy statement handed to us by Messrs. Okura & Co., is exclusive of interest as claimed by you in your letter of June 22nd showing a balance due to your clients of $9,725.

In regard to the item for interest $1,670.89 our clients think your clients should make some concessions and eliminate this item altogether.

Your clients should realize that but for the financial assistance brought to bear by Messrs. Okura & Co., to the business of the North China Cold Storage Co., Ltd., they would have in all probability recovered only a very small part of their claim, and our clients do not think it unreasonable to suggest that in making a further payment of $9,725, they should be absolved from all further claims."

The "copy statement" referred to in the letter showed items of payment of $100 under date of December 5, 1922, and $375 on January 18. To this plaintiff's counsel replied on December 13, in part as follows:

"I do not see any good reason for requiring my clients' claim which your clients have agreed to pay on or before December 17.

The extra items named in my letter of June 22 which were not brought to your clients' attention before the signature of the agreement, we are not entitled to claim as of right from Messrs. Okura & Co. and if your clients are not willing to pay the small extra sum involved, we will have to do without it.

The sum of $375. for cattle refers, as I am informed to a completed transaction, and was not a payment on account of the drafts."

Plaintiffs' counsel answered under date December 16. Two days later same counsel enclosed a receipt signed by plaintiff and reading as follows:

"My clients are constrained to accept your clients offer."

"Received of Messrs. Okura & Co., Ltd. the sum of $9,725 balance of amount due and being in full discharge of all claims against North China Cold Storage Co., Ltd. on a count of Cheng Chow Bank account and the relative drafts A No. 80, 83. 5. 7. and 79 and all other accounts whatsoever.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1922."

On the face of it this would seem to be a valid accord and satisfaction, and plaintiffs' only contention is, as we have seen, that it was without consideration. As this defence is not pleaded, we might dispose of the case on that ground alone, but we also think that the correspondence fails to bring the case within the rule invoked by counsel, viz., that the payment

"of a sum less than the whole of an undisputed liquidated indebtedness affords no legal consideration for an agreement of the creditor to discharge the liability of the debtor for the residue" [1]

1. Cyc. XXXIV, 1051; Cf. Fire Insurance Assoc. V. Wickham, 141 U. S. 564, 30 L. Ed. 810; U. S. v. Bostwick 95 U. S. 53, 67, 24 L. Ed. 65.

June 28, 1924, Cause No. 627, U. S. v. C. M. Cottrell; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
„ 28, „ Civil „ 144, F. Fernandez v. J. C. Crevling; testimony taken of F. Fernandez, J. C. Crevling; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

June 28, 1924, Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; judgment for defendant.
July 1, „ „ „ 2445, In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; order admitting will to probate.

(By the Commissioner)

June 26, 1924, Crim. No. 625, U. S v. S. B. Fair; sentence.
„ 28, „ „ „ 630, U. S. v E. Fernandez; fined $10; costs remitted.
„ 28, „ „ „ 629, U. S v. A. E. Taylor; fined $2; costs remitted.
„ 28, „ „ „ 627, U. S. v. C. M. Cottrell; defendant warned.
„ 28, „ „ „ 626, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; fined $2; costs remitted.
„ 28, „ Civil „ 144, F. Fernandez v J. C. Crevling; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 30, „ „ „ 167, Ching Sing San v. J. A. Scheibli; order of dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing:

July 9, 1924, 10 am, TIENTSIN SESSION; Call of the Docket.
Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solvieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.
„ 16, „ „ „ 2399, M. David v A. B. Rosenfeld et al.
„ 24, „ „ „ 2268, E. Heury v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 24, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; writ of attachment issued.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation, et al.; motion to set.
„ 25, „ „ „ 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; motion to take depositions.
„ 25, „ „ „ 2295, E. Slutsky and A. Fisheff v. International Banking Corporation; notice of substitution of attorneys for defendant.
„ 25, „ „ „ 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; reply.
„ 25, „ „ „ 2425, Mrs. Hu et al v. Asia Banking Corporation; reply.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2295, E. Slutsky and A. Fisheff v. International Banking Corporation; amended answer.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set for hearing at Shanghai.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set for hearing at Shanghai.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2203, Brandt & Rodgers v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; praecipe for execution.
„ 27, „ „ „ 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; motion to set.
„ 28, „ „ „ 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.
„ 28, „ Corpn. „ 21, China Realty Co. Ltd.; annual statement.
„ 30, „ „ „ 74, International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; amendment to articles of incorporation

For the rule does not apply where the debt is unliquidated [2] and

> "A demand is not liquidated even if it appears that something is due, unless it appears how much is due and when it is admitted that one of two specific sums is due, but there is a genuine dispute as to which is the proper amount, the demand is regarded as unliquidated." [3]

Can it be said from the foregoing correspondence, until its very close, that "it appears how much is due?" It is true that in defendant's letter of June 17, it agreed to pay "the balance of their (Plaintiffs') claim," but what was "their claim"? In plaintiffs' letter of June 13 the principal appears to be fixed at £25,200, but there is also an item of interest which is unliquidated and another item of "expense money." That the parties had not agreed "upon how much is due" would seem to follow from the fact that in their letter of December 11, plaintiffs claim "the sum of $12,337.-55"—an amount never previously mentioned in the correspondence and immediately challenged by defendant in its letter of December 13. On the other hand if it can be considered that the sum of $25,200 was the one liquidated by the letter of June 27, 1922, it must be noted that payments thereon are claimed in defendant's letter of December 13 which would bring the balance down to the amount ultimately accepted. One of these payments, an item of $100, is not questioned in plaintiffs' reply and the other, which was questioned, was repeated in defendant's letter of December 14 and finally accepted in plaintiffs' letter of December 16. We are of the opinion, therefore, that the last named leaflets effects the only real liquidation shown by the correspondence and that the payment of the sum there fixed constitutes an accord and satisfaction of the debt.

It is, therefore, considered and adjudged that plaintiffs take nothing by their complaint and that defendant recover its costs.

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2. Baird v. U. S., 96 U. S. 430, 24 L. Ed. 703.
3. Nassoly v. Tomlinson, 148 N. Y. 326,330, 42 U. S. 715; 51 Am. St. Rep. 695.

July, 1, 1924, Cause No. 944, In re Charles Andersen's estate; final account.
„ 1, „ „ „ 2445, In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; order admitting will to probate.
„ 1, „ „ „ 2453, Ling Fu & Co. v. Admiral Oriental Line; petition; summons issued.

(By the Commissioner)

June 25, 1924, Crim. No. 625, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; affidavit, warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
„ 25, „ Civil „ 170, M. L. Stuart-Murray v. C. Tenney; marshal's return of summons.
„ 26, „ Crim. „ 626, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; complaint.
„ 26, „ „ „ 627, U. S. v. C. M. Cottrell; complaint.
„ 26, „ „ „ 628, U. S. v. C. E. Kline; complaint.
„ 26, „ „ „ 629, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; complaint.
„ 26, „ Civil „ 170, M. L. Stuart-Murray v. C. Tenney; demand for bill of particulars; bill of particulars filed.
„ 27, „ Crim. „ 630, U. S. v. E. Fernandez; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
„ 27, „ Civil „ 167, Ching Sing San v. J. A. Scheibli; motion to discontinue.
„ 28, „ „ „ 171, O. S. Lieu v. O. R. Morse; complaint; summons issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nanking ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.		9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	7.00	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	8.14	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	9.30	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	10.31	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.	12.30											8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.45	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down. Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ... ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ... ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ... ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.90*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai ... ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.28*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ... ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... d.*	*8.37*	*9.87*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.27*
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ... a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*23.45*
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ... d.	..	9.49	11.48	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	—	—	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	—	—	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15